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GREEK ATHLETE IS WINNER OF STANDING BROAD JUMP EVENT

For First Time in History of Olympic Games R. C. Ewry of United States Is Not the Winner

R. CRAIG WINS DASH

American 400-Meter Relay Team Defeats Great Britain But Is Disqualified for Over-Running

(By the United Press)

STOCKHOLM—Though greatly cheered by their sweeping victories yesterday, the American athletes today did not underestimate their rivals from other countries, and worked doubly hard to make the third day keep the pace they set on the first two days.

The first event decided was the standing broad jump, which went to Tsilitiris of Greece with a leap of 10 ft. 11 in. Platt Adams of the United States was second and W. B. Adams, also of the United States, third. It was the first time in the history of the Olympic games that a standing jump had been won by anybody except R. C. Ewry of America. Ewry was unable to compete this year.

The Greek won over the two Americans by a very narrow margin, Platt Adams jumping three meters and 36 centimeters and B. W. Adams three meters and 28 centimeters. Fifth place was a tie between Leo Goehring of the United States and a Swede at 3m. 14cms. R. L. Byrd of Adrian College was eighth with 3m. 12cms.

The first heat of the 10,000-meter walk resulted as follows: George Goulding of Toronto, first; E. J. Webb, England, second; A. Rasmussen, Denmark, third; E. A. Altman, Italy, fourth; W. J. Palmer, England, fifth; time, 47m. 14.5-10s. Goulding won by more than 50 yards. The United States had two entrants, Edmund Renz of the Mohawk A. C. and Samuel Schwartz of New York city. Both of them were out-clasped.

America, Canada, Sweden, Germany, England and Hungary qualified in trial heats for 400-meter relay race. In this race the contest was between the American and British teams, and the Britishers won after the Americans had been disqualified by the judges for foul-over-running. The Americans who lost through official action were J. Ira Courtney, Seattle A. C.; F. V. Belote, Chicago A. C.; C. P. Wilson, Coe College, and Carl Cook, Cleveland A. C. Previously the German team defeated the Australians, and the Hungarians showed the way home to the French team.

When the games were resumed today America and Sweden were tied with a total of 48 points each including all kinds of contests. The United States, however, by winning second and third in the standing jump, today's initial event, went into the lead with three additional points.

In the fourth heat of the 400-meter swim Michael McDermitt of the Chicago Athletic Club was disqualified.

While the athletic events were being run off performances were given by women gymnasts from Norway and Finland. They carried out a number of fancy evolutions on the field, swung on ropes and jumped bars. They made a very attractive sight.

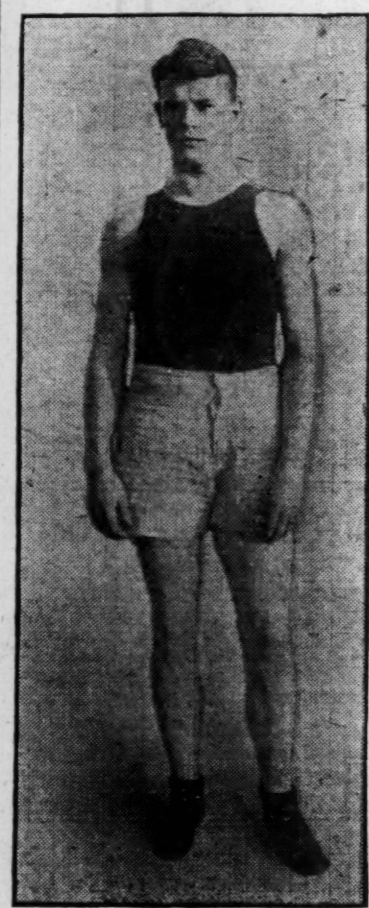
There were also several wrestling matches which interested the attendance greatly. When the games started there were about 10,000 on hand, this number increasing later in the day.

The 10,000-meter run finals resulted in a fine race between the Kolehmainen brothers of Finland and Louis Tewanina, the Carlisle Indian school runner. First was taken by Hans Koehmainen, with Tewanina second by about a lap and T. Koehmainen third.

Yesterday was a gala day for the

(Continued on page three, column four)

Former Intercollegiate Sprinter Who Captured 190-Meter Olympic Dash



RALPH C. CRAIG

AFFIDAVIT IS FILED IN SUIT ON SCHOOL OF COMMERCE LOCATION

An affidavit of Sylvester Baxter, chairman of the park commission of Malden, and secretary of the Metropolitan Improvement League, was filed in the United States district court today by the plaintiff in the suit of Mrs. Alice R. Thayer against the city of Boston to prevent the defendant from erecting the high school of commerce building in the Fenway.

Mr. Baxter says in his affidavit that the Fens was the first "of our parks, and if it or any part of it can be diverted from its use as a public open space to a site for a municipal building the integrity of our parks, both municipal and metropolitan, will be in peril."

He further says that he talked with many citizens, owners of property in the vicinity of the Fens and elsewhere, and almost all of them are opposed to the proposed high school on the Fenway. Among those who object to the scheme, he says, are the Boston Medical Library, Desmond Fitzgerald of Brookline, member of the Brookline park commission; Laurence Minot, Robert D. Andrews, Stephen Child, R. Clifton Sturgis, the city planning committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Historical Society, James T. Wetherald, Henry Bigelow Williams, Henry Le Favour, president of Simmons College; Gardiner M. Lane, president of the Museum of Fine Arts.

Mr. Baxter says he believes the proposed plan should not be carried out. The city filed a stipulation admitting the legislative enactment of 1875 establishing the board of park commissioners, the laying out of Fens as a park, and the expenditure of \$450,000 for the lands.

RUSSELL WILL CASE RESUMED

Gilbert A. Peevey presided at the East Cambridge court house today as master in the Daniel B. Russell identification case. Nelson A. Sheldon, counsel for "Dakota Dan," asked for a continuance on the ground that Leslie Simpson, also counsel for "Dakota Dan," would not be here until July 15. Counsel for William C. Russell, the other heir, argued against continuance. The case was adjourned until afternoon.

EAST AGAINST WEST IN CONTEST TO LEAD NATION'S EDUCATORS

E. G. Fairchild of Kansas Candidate for Presidency, Placed in Race by Caucus with Miss Grace Strachan

ADDRESSES MADE OVER TUBE IS PLAN

Delegates Are Welcomed and Responses Made at First Session Which Convened in Chicago Auditorium

CHICAGO—After a caucus that lasted until early this morning 50 "progressive" members of the National Educational Association selected E. T. Fairchild, Kansas' state superintendent of public instruction, their candidate for president of the organization. The entrance of the Kansas man to the field, it was predicted today, would bring about a contest for the office between his following and the teachers who have lined up for Miss Grace C. Strachan, president of the Interborough Women's Teachers Association of New York.

At meetings of the board of directors of the N. E. A. and the executive committee a contest against Irvin Shepard, secretary, was anticipated today, as in his annual report Chicago members of the association see an attack upon the administration of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago, who was elected president at the Boston meeting two years ago. The Chicagoans say that Mr. Shepard's report calls attention to withdrawals from the association immediately after Mrs. Young's election and criticizes the Chicago delegation for her election.

The Chicago teachers contend that the withdrawals were merely "changes in the classification from individual membership to school membership. The charge is also made against Mr. Shepard that representatives of book firms were given active membership badges and admitted to seats in the convention sessions at the Boston meeting. These badges were given out through his office, the charges state.

Educators from all over the country attended the first session of the association, which met here this afternoon in the fiftieth annual convention, with Harry Pratt Judson, head of the University of Chicago, presiding.

Addresses of welcome were made by Francis G. Blair, state superintendent of public instruction, Springfield, Ill.; Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America and former president of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Carroll G. Pearce, president of the association was introduced and Thomas H. Harris, state superintendent of education, of Baton Rouge, La., responded. President Pearce's address followed. He is superintendent of schools at Milwaukee, Wis.

Thomas W. Bickford of Providence, R. I., spoke on the reorganization of the association in 1884; James M. Greenwood, superintendent of the Kansas City, Mo., schools on "The Movements; the Achievements of Fifty Years," and Ellen C. Sabin, president of Milwaukee-Downer College of Milwaukee, Wis., on "The Coming Half-Century."

Before the department of science, George E. Dawson of the Henry Barnard School, Hartford, Conn., discussed "A Systematic Classification of High School Pupils." He said: "The classification here advised is based upon an intensive study of elementary school pupils, and an equal number of pupils in secondary schools. These tests, extending over a period of several years, in some cases, and conducted with considerable detail in all cases, disclose two broadly distinguished types."

EDUCATION IN MANY PHASES TO BE TALKED AT MAINE MEETING

CASTINE, Me.—Problems dealing with educational systems and conduct of state, normal, evening and industrial schools are to be discussed here at the joint conference of superintendents of schools and secondary school principals beginning tonight and extending through Friday. The conference will be attended by members of school committees and others interested in school administration. It will open this evening with a discussion of "Some New England High School Problems" by William Orr, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts. The conference is to be held under the educational department of the state.

A general session will open the business of Tuesday at which the topic will

(Continued on page five, column five)

STEAMER PANAMA DISABLED
SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific mail steamer Panama is drifting helpless 250 miles south of this port and aid is being rushed from San Pedro. The sea is calm.

CONTINUOUS NEWBURY STREET PROPOSED BY FILLING IN AT FENWAY

Boylston Street Subway Work Said to Provide Opportunity to Connect Two Sections at Small Expense

OVER TUBE IS PLAN

Street Commissioner Gallivan Indorses the Project and Declares the Thoroughfare Greatly Needed by City

Connecting the eastern section of Newbury street with its western section by bridging Muddy river in the Fenway and thereby giving a new teaming thoroughfare across the Back Bay Fens, is proposed at this time when the work can be economically done in conjunction with the new subway.

James A. Gallivan, street commissioner, said that he was thoroughly in favor of the proposition. He believed that a street across the Fenway in this section was needed, inasmuch as there is now no way of getting across the Fenway, between Boylston and Beacon streets.

Although Boylston street is now open to heavy teaming across the Fenway a new street would make a second direct avenue from the public garden to Brookline avenue and the western section of the city thereby relieving Boylston street and Commonwealth avenue.

The park department, say those interested, would have to approve the proposition and grant authority to the city to build such a thoroughfare across the Fenway as no park land can be taken over for any purpose without such action.

No better opportunity to construct such a way, it is said by engineers who have looked over the situation, could be obtained than now as all of the necessary preliminary work has been done by the subway contractor.

PLAYGROUNDS AND KINDERGARTENS OPEN FOR SUMMER

Summer playrooms and kindergartens were opened today for eight weeks at the following places: Ellis Memorial, Carver street; Robert Gould Shaw house, Hammond street; St. Stephens church, Decatur street; Sailors Haven, Charleston; Frances E. Willard settlement, Chambers street; Grace church, South Boston; Lincoln house, Emerald street; Emmanuel house, Newcomb street. The work will be in charge of 40 teachers, supplied by the Episcopal city mission, and 1000 children will be cared for.

In the playrooms there will be classes in sewing, raffia weaving, embroidery, making of dolls' furniture, and house-keeping for the girls, and basketry, chair caning, and brass work for the boys.

This vacation work will be carried on daily from 9 to 12. It will be free to the children.

BULLITT NOMINATION APPROVED

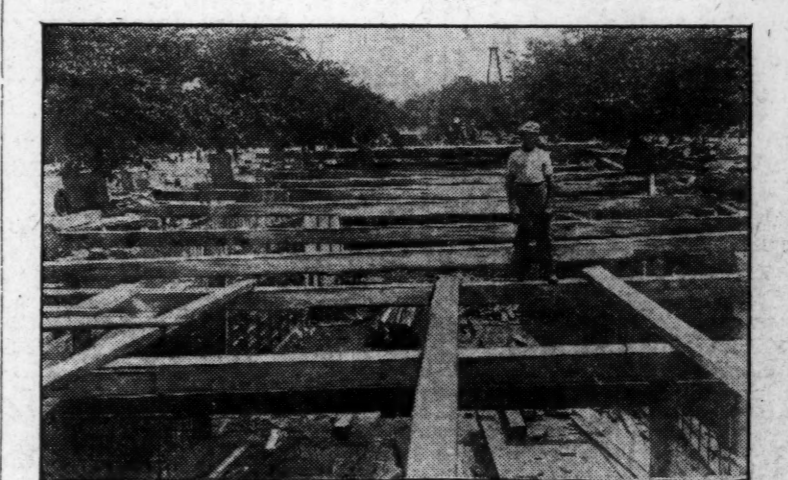
WASHINGTON—The Senate judiciary committee voted today to recommend the nomination of William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville to be solicitor-general of the United States.

Massachusetts Educator Who Opens Conference of Experts in Maine Tonight



WILLIAM ORR
Deputy commissioner of education in Bay state

NEW SUBWAY WORK NOW IN THE OPEN



Temporary framework over tube on Commonwealth avenue near Charlesgate East

JUDGE ARCHBALD'S IMPEACHMENT ASKED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON—Formal demand that Judge Robert W. Archbald of the United States commerce court be impeached was made today by the House of Representatives today by the judiciary committee. The committee declared that Judge Archbald had used "his high office for personal profit." Thirteen articles of impeachment were presented in the resolution.

The entire report and the full text of the impeachment articles were read to the House. Chairman Clayton then asked that action on the matter be deferred until tomorrow.

"The testimony in the whole case," says the judiciary committee's report, "tends to support the general specification of general misbehavior."

"The testimony shows that, after Judge Archbald had been promoted to the position of United States circuit judge and had been designated as one of the judges of the commerce court, he, in connection with different persons, sought to obtain options on culm dumps and other coal properties from officers and agents of the coal companies which were owned and controlled by railroad companies."

"The testimony further shows that, in order to influence the officers of the coal companies which were subsidiary to and owned by the railroad companies, Judge Archbald repeatedly sought to influence the officials of the railroads to enter into contracts with his associates for the financial benefit of himself and his associates. In most instances the contracts were executed in the name of the person associated with the judge in the particular transaction of trade, and the judge's name was not disclosed on the face of the contract."

"The testimony fails to disclose any case in which Judge Archbald invested any actual money of his own in any of these several deals but shows that he used his personal influence as a judge in consideration of which he received or was to receive his share in the property or profits of the deal."

MR. DYER WON'T HEAD SCHOOLS HERE; YALE MAN MAY BE SOUGHT

F. B. Dyer, superintendent of the public schools of Cincinnati, has refused the Boston school committee's offer of a similar job here. After several months of investigation the school committee, it is understood, was unanimous in a desire to bring Mr. Dyer to Boston as superintendent of the public schools and had decided to extend him a formal call to the place a week ago. Before taking this step it was learned from Mr. Dyer that he would not accept. Mr. Dyer denies that any formal offer has been tendered him although he acknowledges that the Boston school committee has consulted with him about the place.

It was learned today that Mr. Dyer has an invitation to appear before the school committee. That invitation has not been answered.

It is thought that Prof. Ernest Carroll Moore of Yale will be called.

STATE CLOSING IN DARROW CASE

LOS ANGELES—With Mrs. Robert Bain ready to resume the witness stand the state was near its conclusion today in the trial of Clarence Darrow. Robert Bain, it is stated, will follow his wife and be the final witness.

According to attorneys of both sides, it will be early in August before the case is given to the jury.

WEST END CHILDREN ON SAIL

Two hundred boys and 200 girls from the West End made up the first of the 47 outings which will be given this season under the provisions of the Randall fund. The children left the Eastern avenue pier on board the city steamer Monitor for Bumpkin island, where the day will be spent.

REPORTS ON SERIOUS STATE OF TURKISH ARMY EXAGGERATED

Accusations of Inactivity in Albania Are Claimed as Unjust and Premature for Commission Is to Inquire

POWERS TO BE BIG

Official Denial Is Given to Recent Declaration That Turko-Italian Armistice Is About To Be Proclaimed

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—The various reports circulated as to the gravity of the situation in Albania should be accepted with reserve. The situation as regards the Turkish army is not considered to be so serious as is generally represented.

The accusations of the inactivity of the government are unjust and premature, the reports made by the Turkish authorities being miscredited in some quarters. The government has decided to afford proof of their earnest desire to ameliorate the condition of the people of the Turkish empire by appointing a commission upon which, it is hoped, permission will be obtained for more than one European official to serve. This commission will be given extensive power to inquire into, report upon and remedy just grievances wherever found.

The recent report that an armistice between Turkey and Italy will be declared in the near future is denied in official quarters.

RABBIS, IN SESSION HERE, MAY DISCUSS NO-MEAT CAMPAIGN

Rabbis of the Hebrew church from all parts of the United States and Canada are here today in their tenth annual convention, at which it is expected the question of the cheaper meat campaign started by the Jewish women of Greater Boston will come up for consideration. Two car loads of chickens arrived in Boston today for sale in the Jewish communities affected by the meat strike. Several organizations have sent financial aid to Mrs. Eva Hoffman to help continue the campaign. Ten thousand circulars with particulars of the meeting for Wednesday evening in Faneuil hall are being distributed.

A delegation of the campaigners will be received this afternoon by the rabbis when the subject will be discussed. Other meetings scheduled to take place at the same time are those of the Kehilla and the meat dealers, the latter to be held in Hancock hall, North Russell street.

Women campaigners will take part in a big parade prior to the mass meeting to be held by the Hebrew women in Faneuil hall Wednesday evening. Many labor organizations will be represented at this gathering.

A mass meeting was held in the Beth Israel synagogue, at Eastern avenue and Faulkner street, Malden, last evening, at which more than 80 rabbis, representing every large city in the United States and eight from Canada, were present.

The meeting was presided over by Rabbi Borochoff of the Malden synagogue, and was for the purpose of establishing better methods to carry on the Jewish affairs in the cities in the United States and Canada.

FIREMEN ON SIX TRAWLERS STRIKE

Without communicating with the Bay State Fishing Company, which operates the six trawlers out of Boston, the fishermen, 12 in all, walked off their vessels in sympathy with the seamen who are on strike. Officials of the line said today that all six trawlers were idle: the Spray, Foam, Ripple, Crest, Surf and Swell. They are taking advantage of the period of idleness to make a few minor repairs, and several of the vessels are laid up at East Boston.

The steamers of the Clyde and Warren lines that left New York in the fore part of last week for southern ports returned Saturday and yesterday because they were unable to secure southern longshoremen labor to remove from the boats the cargo, it is said. This is said to have been the case also at Galveston, Jacksonville, Vera Cruz and Porto Rican ports.

LORIMER DEFENSE BEFORE SENATE

WASHINGTON—Pleading with the Senate carefully to weigh the evidence against Senator Lorimer, Senator Dillingham of Vermont summed up today the Illinois senator's defense.

The vote on excluding Senator Lorimer from the Senate is expected this week.

The long-felt need for a newspaper for the home has been fully met by The Christian Science Monitor. Those of you who know of homes where the Monitor would be welcomed and which may not be acquainted with its up-to-date newspaper contents, can make more friends for clean journalism by sending your Monitors to such households.

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN

Wenepoykin tribe of Red Men has installed: Prophet, Henry J. Hudson; sachem, Francis N. Thompson; senior sagamore, Robert H. Fry; junior sagamore, Clarence M. McVey; guardian of wampum, Christopher Riley; guardian of finance, M. O. Jennings; chief of degrees, J. H. Miller; representatives, J. H. Miller and C. E. Wettergreen; first sentinel, Gabriel E. Oakland; second sentinel, A. B. Amerige; first warrior, William Carson; second warrior, Seth Shepard; braves, George Tippet, Charles H. Varney and Ellis F. Hermanson.

The receipts at the Malden postoffice for the year closing June 30 were \$74,597.86, an increase of \$2000 over the previous year. There were 18,075 money orders issued and 29,085 money orders paid; 15,244 registered pieces of mail were delivered, and 8576 were sent to other places.

READING

The second open air concert of the season will be given on the common Tuesday evening by Chapman's band. This band, formerly Security band, with members of the local Odd Fellows' lodge as its original musicians, has been reorganized and George D. Chapman will be leader.

These pupils of the local schools will receive prizes for drawings submitted in a contest for the public schools of the country, recently conducted by an art publication: Effie McNeel, Mary Doucette, Richard Cromwell and Hazel Cullinane of the Center school; Dion Burke, Clarence Thomas, John Geary and Kelvin MacDonald of the Lowell street school.

NEWTON

Contracts for supplying the coal in wards 5 and 6 have been awarded to Luther Paul & Co. For supplying the coal for public buildings in ward 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7 the contract was awarded to C. F. Eddy & Son of West Newton. Only two bids were received for this contract. Total number of tons of coal to be delivered will amount to 4441.

STONEHAM

Promotions of non-commissioned officers of company H, sixth regiment, are announced as follows: Sergt. John J. Perry to become quartermaster-sergeant, Corp. Loren M. Hibbard to become sergeant, Ralph B. Green and W. D. Hogan, privates, to become corporals.

BRIDGEWATER

Boy scouts left this morning for the Blue hills in Milton, where they will camp out for the coming week. Foundation for the new school building is nearly completed and the work on building will begin this week.

ABINGTON

Commander Alvin S. Hunter of McPherson post 73, G. A. R., will attend the national encampment of the G. A. R. at Los Angeles in August.

Mrs. J. W. Berry has been engaged as organist at the Universalist church.

WALTHAM

John C. Tonkin, for three years instructor in the manual training department of the New Hampshire State College, has accepted the place as principal of manual training in the public schools of this city succeeding William H. Houghton, resigned.

ROCKLAND

The new chiefs of Mattakesett tribe, I. O. R. M., will be raised tonight. Work at the various shops factories was resumed today.

WHITMAN

Alton P. Trufant, superintendent of streets, is to begin the work at once of rebuilding South avenue between Park avenue and the railroad station.

LEXINGTON

The annual outing of the New England Order of Protection was held at Lexington park, Saturday, under the direction of Grand Warden Cutler A. L. Hubbard of the Grand lodge.

AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vandeville.
MAJESTIC—Nance O'Neil.
TREMONT—"Little Miss Fix-It."

NEW YORK

COLLIER'S—"Buntz Pulls the Strings."
GAIETY—"Oscar 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."

CHICAGO

CORT—"Ready Money."
GRAND—"Oscar 666."
HILTON—"The Quaker Girl."
MAJESTIC—Vandeville.

MEDFORD

Work has started on the new Medford Bank building by the Medford Trust Company on High street. The building will be two stories high, of brick and granite, fronting 30 feet on High street and 70 feet on Brooks lane. The trust company will occupy the first floor and the second floor will be occupied by the cooperative bank. The building is to be ready for occupancy in February.

For the two positions of sergeant of police to be created by Mayor Charles S. Taylor, civil service examinations were taken by 10 of the patrolmen. They were J. A. Buffum, John Welsh, James Kane, Daniel W. Connors, William Golding, Michael Callahan, George Lenox, Charles Ewell, P. Frank Ward and John Manning.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Wilbur Garland Foye, son of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah D. Foye of this town, has won the Josiah D. Whitney scholarship which will give him a course of instruction at the Harvard summer school at Bozeman, Montana. He is a graduate of the Howland high school of this place.

The members of West Bridgewater grange will hold a special meeting Aug. 16 at which time visitors are expected from the granges in the neighboring towns.

MIDDLEBORO

The Middleboro band has begun a series of band concerts which are to be given every week until the close of the summer season.

Nemasket tribe of Red Men has elected: Prophet, A. Burgess; sachem, George Ennis; junior sagamore, Manuel Silva; senior sagamore, William B. Quinby; delegates to grand convention, J. Edward Alden, Thomas J. Belmont and Louis H. Keyes.

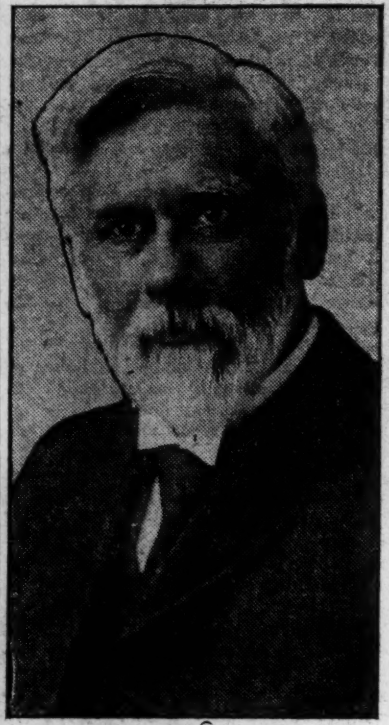
QUINCY

Assessors have completed their field work and are now at work figuring out the valuation and tax rate.

TUFTS' ACTING PRESIDENT SOON TO TAKE VACATION

MEDFORD, Mass.—As soon as Prof. William L. Hooper, recently appointed acting president of Tufts College, can adjust his business he will join Mrs. Hooper and three of their children at Brompton lake, where the family is spending the summer.

When Dr. Hooper goes to the lake, which is about one day's journey from Boston, he will probably stay until September.

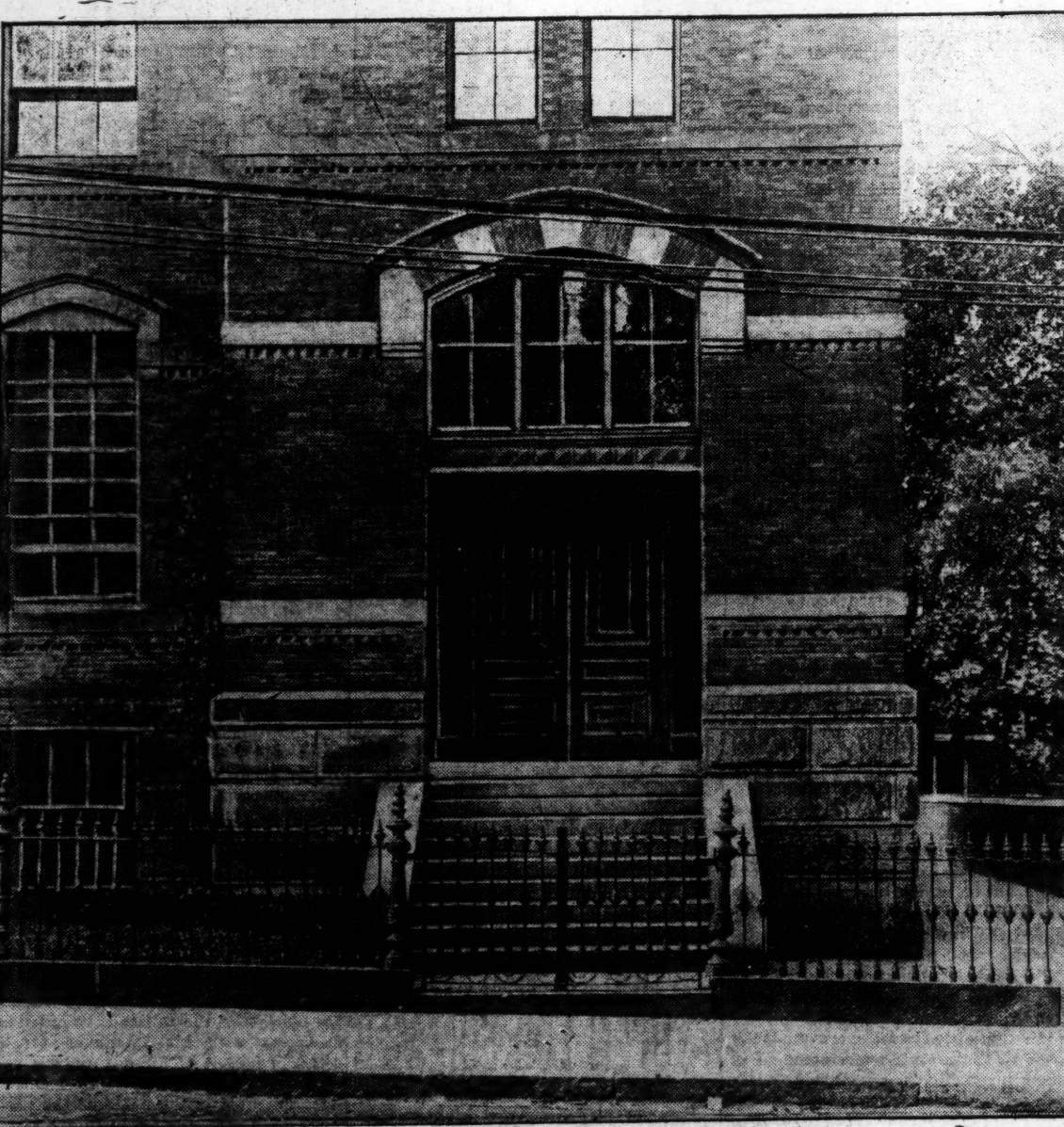


(Photo by Marcenau)
PROF. WILLIAM L. HOOPER

JURY IS OUT IN CAMORRA TRIAL

VITERBO, Italy.—The jury which will pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused Camorrista retired at 10 o'clock today to deliberate on its verdict. It was expected that it would report to Judge Bianchi late tonight. Of the 41 persons originally indicted three were never captured; three passed away during the trial, while 20 were liberated during the trial's progress, owing to the fact that they had already served the maximum time possible for sentence in the event of a conviction.

DOOR OF DUDLEY STREET SCHOOL



Gothic-like arch rising on corner of stone belt and beveled brick imparts distinctive appearance to entrance to Roxbury institution of instruction

Stone belt courses underlined by courses of brick laid on the bevel ornament the entrance to the Dudley elementary school in Dudley street, Roxbury. The rectangular granite blocks of

the foundation wall, topped by a water table, form the base of the entrance. The arch over the doorway which sets in beneath the glazed transom is somewhat Gothic. It rests on the upper belt

course. Vertical panels decorate the top and horizontal panels the bottom of the double doors at the top of flight of stone steps the width of the entrance. The school was built in 1874.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders

Orders were issued by the navy department today as follows:

Lieut. Commander Austin Kautz, to the office of naval intelligence.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. F. Newton to the receiving ship at New York as executive officer.

Midshipmen E. G. Small, Whitley Perkins, R. R. Thompson and J. H. Cullin to the South Dakota.

Midshipmen S. G. Wombie, D. E. Barbey, R. S. Parr, I. C. Sowell and B. M. Thompson to the California.

Midshipman R. A. Hall, to the California.

Midshipmen H. G. Patrick, W. S. De Lany, J. A. Byers and S. J. Zeigler, Jr., to the Minnesota.

Midshipmen G. L. Woodruff, C. B. Byrne, E. W. Coil, R. H. Hawkins and R. E. Kerr, to the Colorado.

Chief Boatswain Frank Miller, detached from the Ranger, naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Carpenter A. R. Hughes, detached from the Salem, to the Illinois.

Paymaster's Clerk F. G. Lackland, to the Nipsic and yard craft.

Paymaster's Clerk William Craig, to the Southern and yard craft.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Dolphin is at Gloucester. The Louisiana and the E-I are at Newport.

The Junett is at Boston. The Uncas is at Guantanamo. The Chester left Eastport, Me., for Portland, Me.

The New Hampshire left Bar Harbor for Newport.

The Delaware left Nantasket Roads for Newport.

The Wheeling left Portsmouth, N. H., for Guantanamo.

The Iowa left Newport for Tangier Sound.

The Vicksburg left San Diego for Mare Island.

The Vulcan left Portsmouth, N. H., for Boston.

The Oregon left Tacoma for Portland, Ore.

C. E. UNION HAS BIBLE CLASS AND HEARS SPEAKERS

SAGAMORE BEACH, Mass.—The third day's program of the sixth annual institute of the Christian Endeavor Union opened in Assembly hall here this forenoon with a general Bible study class. Following came departmental conferences, then consideration of union problems under the leadership of A. J. Shurtle and Karl Lehmann.

The institute will continue until July 14, with addresses by prominent speakers every evening at 7:30 o'clock. Among those expected to speak are Dr. Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor Movement; the Rev. Arthur C. Archibald of Brooklyn, the Rev. Harrie R. Chamberlain of West Newton, the Rev. John Barstow of Lee, G. Foster Prentiss of Boston. Afternoons are to be spent in bathing, boating, fishing, tennis, golf and baseball.

The Nashville left Guantanamo for Puerto Plata.

The Mississippi and the Ohio left Guantanamo for Newport.

The Missouri left Guantanamo for Newport via New York.

The Georgia, the New Jersey and the Nebraska left Key West for Hampton Roads.

The Rhode Island left Guantanamo for Newport via Hampton Roads.

The Utah left Belfast, Me., for Newport.

Navy Notes

The Mars was placed in reserve in the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., July 3, 1912.

The Kentucky was placed in first reserve in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., July 1, 1912.

The Arethusa was placed in reserve in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., July 5, 1912.

A contract has been awarded to the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company for the building of a torpedo testing barge, which will be equipped with air compressors, appliances for hoisting torpedoes and for making repairs on them. The barge will cost \$97,000.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

Superintendent John B. Hammill presided, and Crew Despatcher Frank O'Brien acted as secretary at a special meeting of the Boston & Albany railroad conductors, held at South station yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining individual opinions on improvements under way in the operating department.

Frank Warren, night chief electrician, at pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, is spending his vacation at New York city and Meriden, Conn.

General Superintendent James L. Truden of the Boston & Albany road left South station on the composite engine Berkshire at 10 o'clock this morning for a business trip over the Ware river branch.

Robert Golet and party passed through Boston in a New Haven railroad de luxe sleeper early this morning en route from Newport, R. I., to New York city.

The Boston & Albany and New Haven roads have inaugurated through milk car service, five days a week between Cooperstown, N. Y., and Bird street, Dorchester, Mass.

On account of holiday travel returning all important trains at North and South stations were in sections Sunday and this morning.

NEW HYDRO-AEROPLANE RECORD

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—William Cline, flying at Cayuga lake on Sunday afternoon, established what is said to be a world's hydro-aeroplane record for sustained flight, covering 101 miles at an altitude of 2100 feet in 1:58 1/2.

MAINE OFFICER RETIRES

AUGUSTA, Me.—Capt. James M. Bagley, who was the commanding officer of company M, second Maine infantry, since April 19, 1909, has been retired at his own request by Adjutant-General Dill with the rank of captain.

UNITED STATES SCHOONER IS LOST

TURKS ISLAND—American schooner Independent, bound from Jacksonville, June 17, for Colon, has been wrecked at Caices. The crew is safe, but it is reported that the cargo cannot be saved.

PROHIBITIONISTS TO TAKE UP SUFFRAGE IN THEIR CONVENTION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—When the national prohibition convention, with nearly 1000 delegates, begins in this city Wednesday morning to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President and map out plans for the fall campaign, it will take up, in addition to the temperance question, the problem of woman suffrage and some form of the initiative, referendum and recall.

Many delegates already are in the city, and practically all of the members of the national committee are here for the meeting of that body tomorrow night. This meeting is expected to be a lively one.

Charles R. Jones, national chairman, will have several opponents when he comes up for reelection, one being W. G. Calderwood of Minneapolis, secretary of the committee.

The race for the presidential nomination appears to be an open one. Eugene W. Chafin of Illinois and Arizona, who headed the party ticket four years ago, is again being urged, and there is a decided boom on for his running mate at that time, Aaron S. Watkins of Ohio.

The Minnesota state delegation is coming to the convention instructed for Charles Scanlon of Pittsburgh, general secretary of the Presbyterian temperance committee. R. H. Patton of Springfield, Ill., is another candidate much talked of.

Joshua Levering of Baltimore, the prohibition standard bearer in 1896, and Madison Larkin of Scranton, Penn., both have followings.

Delegates are apportioned among the states according to the prohibition votes cast at the preceding election, a plan attempted several times in Republican national conventions as a means of cutting down representation from the southern states.

The total number of delegates is 1454, Pennsylvania having the largest delegation, 187. Illinois is second with 151 and New York third with 117.

States like Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Mississippi have but four votes each. Guam is recognized in the prohibition convention along with Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

The convention this year will adhere to the plan which excited so much comment four years ago of keeping the party platform within 400 words.

Four years ago the party declared for suffrage based upon intelligence and, by inference, without regard to sex.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BUY THE DREXEL BUILDING SITE

NEW YORK—J. P. Morgan & Co. have acquired title to the southeast corner of Wall and Broad streets, occupied by the Drexel building, which has been the home of the Morgan offices since the formation of the company under its present name in 1894. Before that the building was occupied by Drexel, Morgan & Co.

The Drexel estate has owned the property up to the present time. Just what has been paid for it has not been made public. The assessed valuation of the land alone is \$2,500,000. The plot contains about 9500 square feet, so that the taxable value averages about \$266 a square foot. In the light of the prices that have lately been paid for property in the heart of the financial district, the little Morgan corner would bring far more than the assessed valuation.

It is one of the most valuable corners in the city, and experts say that at public sale it would undoubtedly exceed the figures of the famous 1 Wall street plot, which was sold a few years ago at a little less than \$600 a square foot.

HYDROPLANE CROSSES CHANNEL

NEW YORK—Claude Grahame-White, with a mechanic as a passenger, has made the first hydro-aeroplane flight across the channel from Boulogne to Folkestone. Mrs. Grahame-White crossed from Boulogne by steamer and returned by automobile to London. The report that she recently crossed the channel in an aeroplane is untrue.

U. S. TO WATCH RUTLAND MERGER

WASHINGTON—Absorption of the Rutland railroad by the New Haven railroad, against which Justice Gerard of the New York supreme court continued an injunction, claiming that it was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, will be closely watched by the department of justice.

BRITISH TITANIC INQUIRY FREES MR. ISMAY OF BLAME

WASHINGTON—Senator William Alden Smith refused Sunday to make any comments on the findings of the English Board of Trade on the sinking of the Titanic until he had received the full report which exonerates J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, on the popular charge that he influenced the navigation of the ship or the speed that she attained. Mr. Ismay is commended for the consideration he showed toward the Titanic's passengers at the time of the collision. Symons, the seaman who testified at some length regarding the Duff Gordons and who told both here and in London of ignoring the appeals for help from passengers in the sea, is censured for not returning from the Carpathia to the succor of those in the water.

SHOE UNION TO LEAVE LYNN FOR WESTERN CITY

LYNN, Mass.—National headquarters of the United Shoe Workers of America are to be moved from Lynn to some middle-western city, possibly Buffalo or Cincinnati.

This was decided at the final session of the semi-annual meeting of the national executive board of the organization on Sunday. It was said that the board had several cities under consideration for future headquarters, but that either Buffalo or Cincinnati probably would be selected.

The question of the amalgamation of all the shoe workers' unions was discussed, and this resolution was adopted: "We recognize the necessity of one central union in the shoe trade and believe in the amalgamation of all bona-fide unions."

GMC TRUCKS

GASOLINE ELECTRIC

Investigate motor trucks NOW, because your delivery or transportation problem must sooner or later be solved by motor trucks. You should thoroughly understand the G M C line, because it alone comprises both gasoline and electric trucks. We sell you what you service needs.

General Motors Truck Co.
753 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Telephone Back Bay 8750

RAISIN BREAD

is more wholesome and nutritious when made from Franklin's Entire Wheat Flour, Good Food for children.

Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

AWNINGS Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send mail with samples and give estimate. WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.

TRAVEL TALKS

There has been a heavy increase in the demands on the

HOTEL and TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

this season for information concerning hotels and transportation.

With increased room and facilities we are better able to answer these inquiries than before.

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THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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26 & 28 Tremont St

THE WESTERN CLUBS IN AMERICAN LEAGUE ON SECOND INVASION

STANDING TO DATE

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 0.
Chicago-Detroit, postponed.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Boston 11, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 8, New York 7.
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 4, Chicago 0.
Chicago 10, Detroit 9.

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.



DUKE KAHANAMOKU

RED SOX ARE BACK AT FENWAY PARK

SOUTHERN LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Birmingham	50	27	.649
Memphis	43	39	.524
New Orleans	40	35	.530
Mobile	40	41	.494
Chattanooga	35	37	.486
Montgomery	37	40	.481
Atlanta	31	40	.437
Nashville	31	43	.419

MANY OTHER PRIZES

ATHLETIC NOTES

Zelder, Chi.....	23	Becker, N. Y.....	19
Crawford, Det.....	21	Herzog, N. Y.....	19
Baker, Phil.....	19	Marsaus, Cin.....	18
Moriarty, Det.....	18	Carey, Pitt.....	18
Jackson, Cleve.....	17	Huggins, St. L.....	17
Bush, Det.....	16	Moran, Brook.....	16

TEN LEADING BATSMEN

AMERICAN		NATIONAL	
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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Columbus	57	30	850
Toledo	55	31	681
Minneapolis	51	32	607
Kansas City	39	45	464
Millwaukee	38	48	442
St. Paul	36	50	413
Louisville	31	48	392
Indianapolis	32	53	378

The dash furnished one of the greatest finishes seen in an Olympic meet. It

Penthalon—Won by James Thorp, Carlisle Indian school, 6 points; second, F. R. Ble, Norway, 15 points; Avery Brundage, Chicago A. A., and Frank Lukeman, Quebec, tied with 24 points; James J. Donoghue, Los Angeles A. C., 26 points; J. A. Menaul, University of Chicago, 28 points. Thorp's records—Running broad jump, 7 meters 7

Third heat—won by Kenneth Haddock, Chicago A. A.; Perry McGilivray, Illinois A. C., second; Healy, Australia, third. Time, 1m. 41-5s.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP
 Qualified for the final at 1.83 meters (about 6ft.)—J. O. Johnstone, Boston A. A.; Egon S. Erickson, Mott Haven A. C.;

Haverhill 1, Lynn 0.
Lowell 4, Brockton 3.
Brockton 11, Lowell 2.
Worcester 5, Fall River 3.
Worcester 7, Fall River 3.
Lawrence 7, New Bedford 3.

GAMES TODAY

Lawrence at Haverhill.
Worcester at Brockton.
New Bedford at Lowell.
Fall River at Lynn.

CONDITIONS G O O D

For a greater part of the day the fleet was well scattered about the upper Penobscot bay. Some of the steam yachts went as far as Bangor, while others cruised to the eastward, but the main portion of the fleet remained at anchor in Camden until after luncheon.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The Philadelphia Nationals have signed a new college pitcher named King from

BASEBALL **TUESDAY**
At 3:15
Red Sox vs. St. Louis
FENWAY PARK Jersey and
Lansdowne Sts.
Tickets on sale at Wright & Ditson's 944
Washington. P

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	45	29	.608
Baltimore	40	32	.556
Toronto	38	36	.514
Jersey City	40	38	.513
Newark	37	37	.500



More than 75,000 new cars were sold in this season—proof that the American people like the new cars. Three passenger Renaults are the most popular passenger touring car.

BROOKLYN BETTER

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 0.

RESULTS SATURDAY
Philadelphia 13, Boston 11.
New York 3, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 12, Chicago 7.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.

Brooklyn has been showing considerable strength of late and is after the leadership in the second division. St. Louis and Boston are trailing considerably behind the others and seem to be out of the running for anything better.

that yours is
yesterday.



MAYOR HEARS DEMAND THAT HE REFUSE BID OF WELLS BROTHERS

Mayor Fitzgerald gave a hearing today to members of the Master Builders Association on their protest against his granting the contract for the erection of the city hall annex to Wells Brothers of New York city. They allege that the Wells firm has been unfair in getting the lowest bid in so much that the requirements in the specification in failing to name the sub-contractors, who are to do their work. The firm got the contract for its bid which was \$60,000 less than any other contractor.

The mayor admitted that while he did not like the firm's action he could do nothing else but accept the bid because the firm was the only one which came within the \$800,000. He has asked the firm, however, to file the list of sub-contractors within two days.

Parker S. Soule, president of the association; Isaac Woodbury of Woodbury & Leighton, William H. Sayward, secretary of the association; Arthur Joycelyn and A. S. Brown argued with the mayor that in future they should not be required to file their list of sub-contractors.

Joseph J. Corbett, corporation counsel, instructed the mayor that the only thing he could do was to accept the bid of the lowest contractor or reject all bids and advertise again.

GOVERNOR TO READ BOARDS 'L' FINDING

Governor Foss today promised to see the finding of the board of conciliation and arbitration on the investigation into the cause of the carmen's strike and the reasons for its continuance, when he was visited by Attorney James H. Mahoney, who is in the city on the case, which included Fred Fay, organizer, and John Fallon, secretary of the local union. The Governor assured them that he would read the report of the board whenever he received it, so as to acquaint himself with the conditions.

James H. Mahoney, attorney for the employees of the Elevated company, completed his presentation of the testimony today before the state board of conciliation and arbitration, which has been sitting for more than a week in an investigation of the cause of the street carmen's strike and the reason of its continuance. Only two witnesses were called this forenoon. Mr. Mahoney then presented his argument in which he charged the Elevated with being responsible for the strike and its continuance.

The witnesses were Alexander Smythe of Reading, an employee of the Bay State Street Railway company, who has been assisting at strike headquarters in Washington street, and John Colin, secretary of the local association.

The former testified that the number of men on strike was 3202, and that these were paid benefits last week. There were other men, he said, who were on strike but who did not receive the benefits of the union and who had left the city.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mahoney's argument, Willard Howland, chairman of the board, said that the board would take under consideration at a later date the question whether or not they desired further to investigate the situation.

Mr. Mahoney said that the Elevated company owed the highest duty to the public in the operation of its lines for providing efficient employees. He complimented the board on the manner in which the members had conducted the investigation and mildly criticized Lieutenant-Governor Luce for preventing an assemblage of the State House a week ago. He declared that the board had under consideration for settlement one of the most important industrial disputes that had arisen in Boston for many years.

He held that there were several things to decide whether the men have the right to organize, and if they have whether the Elevated company has the right to discharge men for doing so. He maintained that the cause of the strike was the action of the company in discharging men who had joined a union, and that the continuance of the strike was because the company had refused to treat with the men.

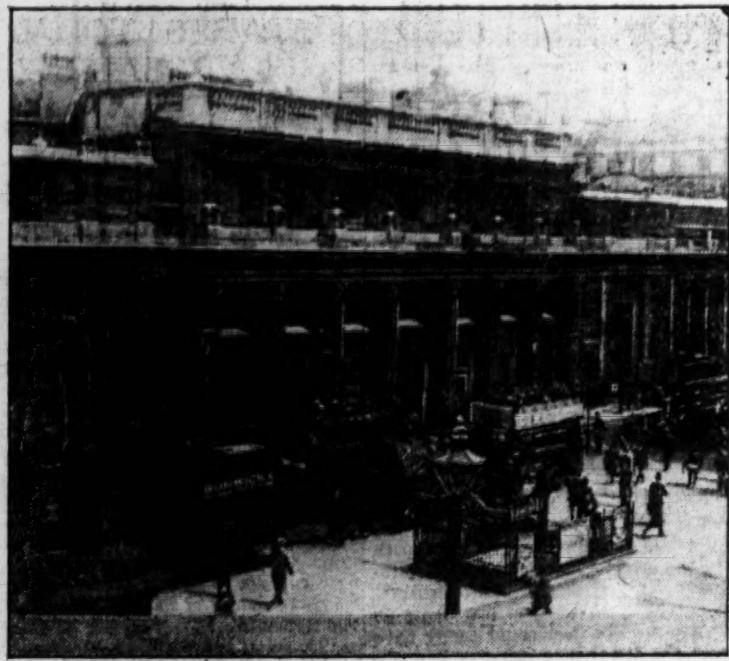
He further said that the statute under which the board of arbitration is authorized to hold such an investigation should be changed in order that it might have authority to summon any witnesses it might require. This it could not do at the present time. He said that next year he would advocate the change before the Legislature.

He dwelt upon the fact that the Boston Elevated company had declined to come before the board at this investigation, that it had tried all means of advertising to make the people believe that its men were satisfied and did not want a strike, and that the differences were instigated by outsiders.

H. J. CHISHOLM PASSES AWAY
NEW YORK—Hugh J. Chisholm, former president of the International and the Oxford Paper Companies, passed away at his home here today. He was one of the pioneers in the paper business in this country and Canada.

FORTY LEFT BUILDING
Twenty-five girls and 15 men left the building today when fire did damage estimated at \$200 to the paper storage warehouses of the James J. Graham Company at Storey street and India square.

FAMOUS BRITISH BANK GUARDED BY SOLDIERS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Bank of England whose great vaults are in keeping of picked detachment at night

DISQUALIFICATION OF SQUANTUM FLIERS IS NOT EXPECTED

No disqualification of the aviators who made flights at the third Boston aviation meet, which closed on Saturday with a loss placed at \$25,000, is expected by Glenn R. Martin, who is to go to New York the latter part of this week, fly at Atlantic City and appear before Col. Samuel Reber and the directors of the Aero Club of America.

Mr. Martin said today that he did not expect the club to take such action, as the local association had not fulfilled all conditions for which it is responsible, but, he said, he expected to obtain a better understanding, which would eliminate further uncertainty.

Organization of a Boston aero club was started at the conclusion of the meet on Saturday, with Earle L. Ovington of Newton Highlands and A. J. Philpot of Boston as the prime movers. This means of supporting aviation is considered by the club supporters and the aviators at the meet as necessary and it is said by them that meets are no longer feasible.

The membership of the club is limited to 500, and it is given out that already there is a list of 200. A clubhouse, to be built on the aviation grounds at Squantum, is projected.

Attendance at this year's meet did not come up to expectations. Alexander E. and Samuel Carver, it is said, will sustain the principal loss, as it is understood that they held the largest amount of the capital stock of the Atlantic Aviation Association.

Glenn L. Martin says he believes that aeroplanes of the future will carry four or five passengers and that all will be enclosed for protection against air currents. Only in the last year, Mr. Martin says, has he succeeded in perfecting his biplane so that he can rely upon it.

This reliance is due to the balancing of his machine and to a peculiar curve of the wings which does not allow the center of pressure to shift to any great extent. Then, the center of thrust being in the center of the head resistance Mr. Martin believes his machine to be correct. Mr. Martin intends to study aviation with the purpose of bringing about a machine that can be handled by the average man and used commercially.

MECHANICAL TYPE OF FILTER VOTED FOR BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE—The Baltimore water board has decided to build a mechanical filtration plant near Loch Raven to cost \$1,633,000 for construction and \$193,450 a year for operation. At 4 per cent the upkeep would represent the interest on \$4,836,250. The capitalization of the construction and operation will therefore aggregate \$5,409,250.

The board decided to begin the construction as soon as the plans can be drawn.

Not only will the cost be less for a mechanical filter, Mr. Fuller the engineer, declares, but he expresses the opinion that the results will be more generally satisfactory. He says that a slow sand filter would cost \$2,369,000 to construct and \$225,000 a year to maintain, counting depreciation, upkeep and interest on investment. To operate the sand filter, he declares, would cost \$107,200 a year, while to operate and maintain a mechanical filter would cost a little more, or \$111,800.

The interest on investment and depreciation on the sand filter, however, would be \$118,450, while the mechanical filter would entail an expense for depreciation and interest on investment of only \$81,650.

CITY ENLARGES PARK SYSTEM
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Salt Lake's beautiful park system has been enlarged by the action of the city commission at a special session in authorizing the purchase of 21 acres along the Jordan river in the northwestern part of the city. The new park is to be known as Riverside park.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The metropolis has many most interesting customs which to the average individual may seem quite antiquated and useless, according to present-day ideas. Despite this, a visitor to London who happens to be in the vicinity of the Bank of England about 6:30 in the evening may witness one of the most picturesque of these. For it is at that time that a detachment of armed guards march into the bank with fixed bayonets, for the purpose of guarding the many millions of gold and silver which the vaults of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" are stocked.

This custom dates back to the Gordon riots of 1780, when it was deemed necessary to call in soldiers to prevent the mob raiding the bank. Since that date the protection has never been withdrawn. The soldiers number about 30 men, and appear in parade dress with fixed bayonets and loaded ammunition belts, in charge of two sergeants and a lieutenant. These are the only troops that have the privilege, on ordinary occasions, of marching through the city of London with fixed bayonets.

For guarding the bank the soldiers receive extra pay, which is given to them as soon as they enter it each night. Privates and drummer-boy get one shilling each, corporals one shilling and sixpence and sergeants half-a-crown. This sum is exclusive of the subaltern's allowance. The aggregate cost of guarding the Bank of England is about £1000 per annum.

Comfortable quarters are provided for the soldiers and a selection of books always at hand. The lieutenant in charge has a snug little room, a dinner being brought in to him from a neighboring restaurant. He is also allowed to entertain two guests, it being a condition that they shall depart by midnight.

The duties are by no means onerous. In the absence of any emergency, the majority of the soldiers merely perform sentry-go once a night for an hour. They are posted in the corridors, the front courtyard, and especially round the "treasury" and in the neighborhood of the bullion yard and vaults. The sentries are increased in the middle of the night and so remain till the detachment returns to barracks at 6 o'clock in the summer and 7 in the winter.

In addition to this military guard there is a sort of civilian overwatching in the person of a senior officer attached to the bank staff. This official each night takes over the keys from all the offices as they are locked. It is the duty of the night officer to pay periodical visits to all parts of the bank. To those who have been privileged to work in the establishment late at night in times of pressure, as the writer has, these nocturnal visits with the clanging of keys tell their own weird tale.

It is considered a great honor to be attached to the military guard of the Bank of England and it is only given to those of unblemished character.

ARIZONA CAVE IS UNEXPLORED

NOGALES, Ariz.—What is said to be one of the most wonderful caves in the world has been found in southern Arizona. Unnamed, unexplored and almost unknown, is the vast cavern. Only a few persons have entered to view its wonders.

This cave lies in the foothills of the Huachuca mountains, about 40 miles northeast of Nogales, Santa Cruz county.

UTAH GAS FIRM ABSORBED
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A circular letter received in this city from Williams, McConnell & Coleman of New York, announces the absorption of the Utah Gas & Coke Company of this city by the American Utilities Company, now being organized for incorporation under the laws of the state of Delaware, with an authorized capital of \$400,000, half being in preferred stock, 6 per cent cumulative (preferred both as to dividends and assets), and half in common stock.

SUGAR FACTORY DESTROYED
(By the United Press)
ST. PETERSBURG—Sixty persons perished today in a fire which destroyed a sugar factory near Lipetsk.

WITH THE TWO CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will as an independent newspaper devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE AT ODDS ON MAN TO CONDUCT THE TAFT CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON—After a conference today of the sub-committee of the national Republican committee, it was announced by members that no agreement had been reached as to the national chairman.

The sub-committee went to the White House for luncheon and it was said that another meeting would be held at the hotel this afternoon after a conference with President Taft.

Powell Clayton of Arkansas was elected chairman and Alvah H. Martin of Virginia secretary of the sub-committee. A contest of a seat of a national committeeman was heard by the national committee. Judge Priestly of Oklahoma was attacked by Oklahoma "regulars" as a pro-Roosevelt committeeman and his removal demanded. James A. Harris was proposed for Mr. Priestly's place, but no action was taken. The regulars charged that Mr. Priestly signed the "national progressive" call for a convention and held that under the new rule adopted by the convention, giving the national committee authority to unseat committeemen who will not support the candidate, he should be retired.

General Clayton and Secretary Martin said it was probable no officers would be chosen before late tonight or tomorrow. Mr. Barnes went to the White House immediately after the sub-committee's meeting and held a long conference with President Taft and Secretary Hill.

President Taft's train was more than an hour late and it was after 11 o'clock when the executive arrived at the White House. With him on the train were Secretaries MacVeagh and Nagel and John Hays Hammond.

The members of the sub-committee are Gen. Powell Clayton, Arkansas; Roy O. West, Illinois; John J. Adams, Iowa; Charles B. Warren, Michigan; Thomas K. Nieldinghaus, Missouri; E. W. Estabrook, New Hampshire; Newell Sanders, Tennessee; Alvah H. Martin, Virginia, and Sam A. Perkins, Washington.

Tonight there will be a reception at the White House, to which President Taft has invited the members of the national committee, the Republican members in both Houses of Congress, chairmen of all the Republican state central committees, and other political leaders.

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft left for Washington just before 6:30 Sunday night after a four days' stay at Farmington. He motored into Boston and John Hays Hammond accompanied him.

TWO UNITED FRUIT STEAMERS ARRIVE

Two steamers of the United Fruit Company's fleet reached port today. The Limon, Capt. R. J. Blair, from Port Limon, Costa Rica, and the Mandeville, Captain Sorensen, from Port Antonio, Jamaica, tied up at Long wharf. The Limon brought in a cargo of 41,000 bunches of bananas, while the Mandeville had 31,500 bunches of bananas, 300 bags of coconuts and a quantity of green limes and lemons.

Among the passengers on the Limon were Albrecht Andrews, Mrs. P. Lopez, Miss Beatrice M. Heys and Ernest D. Ingalls of Boston.

ALLEGED RIOTER TO BE ARRAIGNED
Fernando Carabelli of 7 Hull street, North End, will be arraigned in court today, charged with inciting to riot, as a result of the Italian socialistic meeting in Faneuil hall last night, at which speakers protested against the detention of Ettor and Giovannetti, strike leaders in the recent Lawrence strike. F. Venanzi presided at the meeting and speakers were: L. Galliani of Lynn, R. U. Guidi and Dr. E. Scalliff. Several policemen were injured.

CHARLESTOWN FACTORY SCORCHED
A two-alarm fire this noon at the varnish factory of Burbank & Ryder, Arlington avenue and Alford street, Charlestown, caused \$15,000 damage to stock and buildings. It started by spontaneous combustion among barrels and kettles of varnish. Shed and main four-story brick building was scorched.

YALE GETS \$500,000 IN BACON WILL
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The result of the inventory of the estate of the late Dr. Francis Bacon of this city, showing that it amounts to \$713,000 instead of the first estimate of about \$400,000, will increase the amount finally going to Yale University as residuary legatee to about \$500,000.

BOSTON'S EXPENSES GROW
Expenses of the city of Boston, in the city and county departments, controlled by the mayor, have increased. In five months the outlay has been \$512,922.77 in excess of that paid for the corresponding months last year.

DEMOCRAT GOV. WILSON DENIES HIMSELF TO CALLERS TO HURRY BUSINESS

SEA GIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson gave out word today that he was "not at home" to anybody before noon. He explained that he was obliged to have half a day to himself in order to attend to unfinished business and prepare for the luncheon to the New Jersey delegation to the Baltimore convention scheduled for this afternoon. At least 24 of the 28 New Jersey delegates were expected. James Smith, Jr., through his paper, gave out a statement that he would not attend the Wilson luncheon because he was not invited and knew nothing about it except what he read in the newspapers, but Chairman Grossep came back with the assertion that the invitation was general, extended to the entire New Jersey delegation.

Governor Wilson said Sunday that the high cost of living and the high protective tariff would be discussed in his speech of acceptance and every campaign speech that he may make. He expressed the opinion that the tariff is mainly responsible for high prices.

"The tariff lies at the heart of it all," said the Governor. "A great many of the trust questions of the time have arisen out of the tariff. The minute you go out from the center—the high tariff—you get into the trust question and others."

Governor Wilson said that he probably would not go to Chicago, as he had intended to do, to attend the organizational meeting of the Democratic national convention on July 15. His promise to go, given several days ago, was given under the impression that the presence of the nominee on such occasions was always required. Since then, he said, he had found that such was not the case.

Should the Governor hold to his present plan, Robert S. Hudspeth, the New Jersey committeeman, will be commissioned to voice the Governor's views at Chicago, and probably to convey to the committee the name of the Governor's choice for chairman of the national committee.

House Leader Underwood's invitation for the Governor to confer with him concerning legislation pending and prospective during the remainder of the present session of congress, will probably result in a meeting between the two at an early date.

NEW PARTY CALLED FOR CONVENTION IN CHICAGO ON AUG. 5

NEW YORK—Progressive leaders in various states are receiving today a call to the people of the United States who are in sympathy with the "national progressive movement" to send delegates to a national convention to open in Chicago, Aug. 5.

The call was given out Sunday by United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Colonel Roosevelt's campaign manager. It is signed by members of the committee chosen at the meeting held at the close of the Republican convention in Chicago, and also includes signatures of Roosevelt followers in 40 states.

The text of the call in full is as follows:

"To the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences, who, through repeated betrayals, realize that today the power of the crooked political bosses and of the privileged classes behind them is so strong in the two old party organizations that no helpful movement in the real interests of our country can come out of either;

"Who believe that the time has come for a national progressive movement—a nation-wide movement—on non-sectional lines, so that the people may be served in sincerity and truth by an organization unfettered by obligation to conflicting interests;

"Who believe in the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves, and effectively to control all the agencies of their government, and who hold that only through social and industrial justice, thus secured, can honest property find permanent protection;

"Who believe that government by the few tends to become, and has in fact become, government by the sordid influences that control the few;

"Who believe that only through the movement proposed can we obtain in the nation and the several states the legislation demanded by the modern industrial evolution; legislation which shall favor honest business and yet control the great agencies of modern business so as to insure their being used in the interest of the whole people; legislation which shall promote prosperity and at the same time secure the better and more equitable diffusion of prosperity; legislation which shall promote the economic wellbeing of the honest farmer, wage worker, professional man and business man alike, but which shall at the same time strike in efficient fashion—and not merely pretend to strike—at the roots of

Be Sure to Read the First Page of Boston Post TUESDAY. July 9th

privileges in the world of industry no less than in the world of politics; "Who believe that only this type of wise industrial evolution will avert industrial revolution;

"Who believe that wholesome party government can come only if there is wholesome party management in a spirit of service to the whole country, and who hold that the commandment delivered at Sinai, 'Thou shalt not steal,' applies to politics as well as to business.

"To all in accord with these views a call is hereby issued by the provisional committee under the resolution of the mass meeting held in Chicago on June 22 last, to send from each state a number of delegates whose votes in the convention shall count for as many votes as the state shall have senators and representatives in Congress, to meet in convention at Chicago on the 5th day of August, 1912, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for the positions of President and Vice-President of the United States."

Among the names appended to the call are:

Alabama—Oscar R. Hundley.
Arizona—Dwight B. Hurd.
California—Hiram W. Johnson, Chester H. Rowell, Charles S. Wheeler.
Colorado—Ben B. Lindsey.
Connecticut—Joseph W. Alsop.
Florida—J. H. Gregory, Jr.; H. L. Anderson.
Georgia—Julian Harrell.
Indiana—Edwin D. Lee, Horace C. Stilwell.
Illinois—Medill McCormick, Chauncey Dewey, La Verne W. Noyes.
Iowa—John L. Stevens.
Kansas—Henry J. Allen.
Kentucky—Leslie Coombs.
Louisiana—John M. Parker, Pearl Wright.
Maryland—Charles J. Bonaparte, E. C. Carrington, Jr.
Massachusetts—C. S. Bird, Matthew Hale.
Michigan—Theodore M. Joslyn.
Minnesota—Milton D. Purdy.
Missouri—W. R. Nelson.
Montana—Joseph M. Dixon.
Nebraska—Arthur G. Ray.
New Hampshire—W. J. Beattie.
New Jersey—Everett Colby, George L. Record, J. Franklin Fort.
New Mexico—George Curry, Miguel A. Otero.
New York—W. A. Prendergast, Oscar S. Straus, Woods Hutchinson, Timothy L. Woodruff, Chauncey J. Hamlin, Henry L. Stoddard.
North Dakota—A. Y. More.
Oregon—Henry W. Coe, L. H. Mahan.
Ohio—James R. Garfield.
Oklahoma—George L. Priestly.
Pennsylvania—E. A. Van Valkenburg, William Flinn, Gifford Pinchot, William Draper Lewis.
Rhode Island—Henry J. Doughty.
South Dakota—R. T. Vessey.
Tennessee—George L. Taylor.
Texas—Cecil A. Lyon.
Utah—C. E. Loose.
Vermont—Charles H. Thompson, E. W. Gibson.
Virginia—Thomas Lee More.
Washington—Miles Poindexter.
West Virginia—W. M. O. Dawson.
Wisconsin—H. F. Cochems.
Wyoming—Joseph Cery.

NEW PARTY CALLED FOR CONVENTION IN CHICAGO ON AUG. 5

NEW YORK—Progressive leaders in various states are receiving today a call to the people of the United States who are in sympathy with the "national progressive movement" to send delegates to a national convention to open in Chicago, Aug. 5.

The call was given out Sunday by United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Colonel Roosevelt's campaign manager. It is signed by members of the committee chosen at the meeting held at the close of the Republican convention in Chicago, and also includes signatures of Roosevelt followers in 40 states.

The text of the call in full is as follows:

"To the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences, who, through repeated betrayals, realize that today the power of the crooked political bosses and of the privileged classes behind them is so strong in the two old party organizations that no helpful movement in the real interests of our country can come out of either;

"Who believe that the time has come for a national progressive movement—a nation-wide movement—on non-sectional lines, so that the people may be served in sincerity and truth by an organization unfettered by obligation to conflicting interests;

"Who believe in the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves, and effectively to control all the agencies of their government, and who hold that only through social and industrial justice, thus secured, can honest property find permanent protection;

"Who believe that government by the few tends to become, and has in fact become, government by the sordid influences that control the few;

"Who believe that only through the movement proposed can we obtain in the nation and the several states the legislation demanded by the modern industrial evolution; legislation which shall favor honest business and yet control the great agencies of modern business so as to insure their being used in the interest of the whole people; legislation which shall promote prosperity and at the same time secure the better and more equitable diffusion of prosperity; legislation which shall promote the economic wellbeing of the honest farmer, wage worker, professional man and business man alike, but which shall at the same time strike in efficient fashion—and not merely pretend to strike—at the roots of

STATE PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS OPEN NEW HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters were opened today by the progressive Republicans of Massachusetts at 6 Beacon street. Its object will be to secure the nomination of candidates of progressive tendencies. After the primaries the organization leaders say it will support the Republican candidates, whether considered "progressive" or not.

Foremost in the new organization are Charles S. Baxter, Senator Arthur L. Nason, Charles L. Burrill and other Roosevelt men who declined to align themselves with the new national progressive party. The executive committee is expected to meet at noon Friday to receive the report of the special committee on organization. This committee consists of Messrs. Baxter and Burrill and A. N. Parry, Jr.

Circulars are being sent out to about 6000 Republicans of the state who are believed to be in sympathy with the new organization.

Loyal L. Jenkins of East Boston, a Roosevelt delegate to the Republican national convention from the ninth congressional district, has publicly announced that he intends to abide by the decision of that convention and vote for President Taft.

Friends of Charles H. Preston of Danvers are booming him as a candidate for the state Senate to succeed Senator Arthur S. Adams of Marblehead. Mr. Preston was formerly a member of the House of Representatives.

FAMILIES FEEL DOCKERS' STRIKE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—As the result of the transport workers' strike, which today entered its eighth week, 80,000 men are out, according to strike leaders.

The reports of the Board of Trade show a falling off in the volume of imports of more than \$2,000,000, and in exports of upwards of \$5,000,000 for the last month. The loss in wages to the strikers is estimated at \$5,000,000.

At a meeting of the strikers today James O'Grady, member of Parliament, referring to the charge that it was because of the strike that the King and Queen had refused to be present at the opening of the work on the new Victoria and Albert docks on July 17, declared that there was no foundation for such a charge.

NEW YORK—King George, acting on the advice of his ministers, has decided to cancel his engagement to cut the first sod of the Royal Albert dock extension on July 17. The extension will cost \$7,000,000. The dock strike is believed to have caused the change, says a London message to the New York Herald.

WHALE DAMAGES SCHOONER
ST. JOHN, N. F.—After the schooner Empire had collided with a whale on the Grand Banks the vessel sprang a leak and the crew abandoned her, rowing 120 miles before they were picked up.

AMUSEMENTS

Royal Blue Line Motor Tours
Luxurious cars, guide drivers, all around Boston, to the North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St. Elevated stairs, Boston, weather right. Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M.; leave Gloucester 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A. M.; leave Gloucester at 3:15 P. M. Good Music. 50c each way. "L. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & G. S. Co.

Gloucester & "North Shore"
Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St. Elevated stairs, Boston, weather right. Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M.; leave Gloucester 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A. M.; leave Gloucester at 3:15 P. M. Good Music. 50c each way. "L. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & G. S. Co.

PROVINCETOWN
The fast wireless equipped "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St. Elevated stairs, Boston, weather right. Week Days 10 A. M., 2 P. M.; leave Gloucester 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A. M.; leave Gloucester at 3:15 P. M. Good Music. 50c each way. "L. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & G. S. Co.

Glimpses at Some Current Books

DOWNFALL OF PERSIA REVIEWED IN BOOK BY W. MORGAN SHUSTER

Indictment of Russia and Great Britain Sheds New Light on Their Attitudes and His Own Experiences

THE Strangling of Persia" (The Century Company) by W. Morgan Shuster, is the imprint of the same publishing house that gave to the world the indictment of Russian prisons, by George Kennan. Roswell Smith and R. W. Gilder were the sort of men to be stirred deeply by tales of tyranny and oppression and were willing to use such agencies as they controlled in giving world-publicity to indictment of responsible officials. It is quite natural, therefore, that Mr. Shuster should have found this firm as at present constituted ready to spread his tale abroad. Inasmuch as he also indicts the present foreign minister of the British Liberal cabinet, it will be interesting to see whether any London publisher cares to lend his imprint, and if so, which one.

Of course, Mr. Shuster has not written the book nor have the American publishers fathered it with any faintest hope that the narrative will at all influence opinion in quarters where moderation of attitude might redound to Persia's gain. Russia is comparatively indifferent to any pillorying of her methods or any questioning of her ambitions. To be sure she was quite surprised when Americans sided with the Asiatic race that vanquished her in 1905; and probably she will be equally surprised again if she and China ever clash and Americans republicans side with Chinese republicans, as they would be sure to do. But there is no available evidence indicating that Russia cares much whether Americans like her conduct or not.

British citizens and statesmen are more sensitive and solicitous, and a minority of them will be far more serene as they contemplate the effect of this book upon American public opinion in its rating of contemporary British diplomacy judged ethically. If unable to accept Mr. Shuster's arraignment as fair, such Britons will be eager to have a satisfactory rebuttal published. If conceding that he has made out his case, they will sincerely regret that occasion has been given for such an indictment by an American.

Judging by the insistent demands upon Mr. Shuster when he returned from Persia for a statement of his experiences in Persia and also by the valuation put upon him by American editors of periodicals, there will be a large number of readers of this book. Persia's turning to the west for help, Mr. Shuster's prompt response, his enlistment as aides of men, who, like himself, had made creditable records in the American colonial service, his cordial welcome at Teheran by the Nationalists and his immediate challenge by powers that had no desire to see Persia rehabilitated—all these were aspects of his enterprise that made him appear as a singularly chivalric and high-idealized specimen of a type of manhood that America likes. Other Americans had gone out to Asia to serve Japan, China, Siam and Turkey, some as diplomatic advisers, some as educators and some as preachers of Christian ethics. But none of them had been called to their task in quite such a romantic way as Mr. Shuster was, and none of them had so openly fought with such formidable foes of the people he was called to serve. Hence when Mr. Shuster returned to the United States he was looked upon as a national hero; therefore, what he has to say in this book will be read with avidity and accepted without much discount.

Those who do not like the import of his indictment and who wish to keep for themselves and for their nation the good will of the United States must reckon with this fact. If there are any readers of the Monitor who have yet to be convinced of the interrelation of the rise and fall of "little peoples" with the ambitions and struggles of the mighty powers of the earth, let them read this book. Mr. Shuster and his American associates did not return home defeated or discredited as accountants or as financial administrators. Considering the state of fiscal chaos they found at Teheran and throughout Persia, the universal graft by officials—native and foreign—the insolvency and venality of the tax collecting force and the inexperience with government of the Medjlis—the national assembly—that employed the Americans, it is remarkable that what was done by the youths from the Occident. Indeed, it was their very success the brought about their virtual expulsion. Russia was in no mood to see Persian nationalism succeed and flourish, and Great Britain was in no position diplomatically or militarily to negative Russia's evident determination to prevent Persian rehabilitation. Consequently, Great Britain assented. Russia proceeded to undermine the authority of the Medjlis, to defeat the Constitutionalists and Democrats and to force the exodus of the American advisers and renovators of the Persian fiscal system.

Step by step, how this policy was worked out, what splendid resistance was made to it by Persian women as well as men, with what pathos Persian Mohammedans and Nationalists saw national hopes shattered and tyranny reestablished by Christian powers, is set forth vividly documented and illustrated in a way to supplement the straightforward, simple text. It is a story that Americans can read with pride; pride both in the probity and acumen of Mr.

Shuster dealing with veteran diplomats and in the good sense shown by him when the Persians came for advice at an hour of national humiliation when he was the only Occidental in whom they trusted in the least. Had he been allowed to carry on his work of fiscal reform, had he remained in Teheran long enough to have a native force of patriotic and at the same time competent tax-assessors and collectors, and had he been able to serve indefinitely a National Assembly as honest as the one he found on his arrival, he would have made for himself and for his country an enduring fame through Asia. However, he collided with forces in contemporary Europe and Asia that look upon Persia, its hopes and desires, as so much impediments to be swept out of the way while their battle rages. He was made to understand that saying of Prince Dolgorouff, in a book on "The Truth About Russia," that "in Russian diplomacy the lie, the official lie has been erected into a political institution." He found out that Great Britain, having entered on an era of "understandings" with European nations and having come to dread beyond all else anything tending to play into the hands of her German rival, is now impotent to respond to the appeal of nations that during the Liberal regime of Gladstone were wont to think of England as a friend of nationalism and of liberty.

If, in dealing with the international aspects of the situation with which he had to wrestle, Mr. Shuster now and again allows his charges to rest upon unsubstantial evidence it is not surprising; but he is near enough to the probable facts most of the time to make this section of the book valuable, though of course less so than the day-by-day narrative of his own life in Teheran.

LITERARY NOTES

ADMIRERS of John Galsworthy will find three informing articles about him in the July Book News Monthly.

Frederick Taber Cooper has a discriminating, frank and ethically sound criticism of Robert Hichens's technique and purposes as a story-teller, in the July Bookman. It will not tend to increase the of the novelist's works.

That the strong must aid the weak and the successful the unsuccessful, even in the matter of authorship, is indicated by the Publishers Weekly's comment: "There is no dodging the fact that successful books must pay for the unsuccessful books and must carry a margin of profit to make up for previous losses. There is no way out of this, if the business of publishing is to be carried on by frillable mortals; and the fact should be frankly accepted and stated."

Appropos circulation, the New York city telephone directory had 804 pages; and 1,385,000 copies were printed and circulated in June.

Lida Rose McCabe has an interesting article on Wilfrid and Alice Meynell, in the July Book News Monthly.

A posthumous work by Lombroso on "The State of Society in the Next Century" is to be published.

A collection of speeches given in London at the time of the Browning centenary and edited by Prof. William Knight, is to be had through Houghton Mifflin Company.

There will be a respectable minority of American readers interested in the life of Prof. W. Robertson Smith, just issued by the Macmillan Company. A decade ago, when interest in matters of "higher criticism" was keener, this book would have had a larger sale.

It is not surprising that one of the leading southern colleges—Washington and Lee—should have felt it proper to confer the title of D.Litt. upon Gamaliel Bradford of Boston, author of "Lee, the American."

The United States pays 3,373,000 marks or more annually for books imported from Germany.

Maxfield Parrish, without question, is one of the most original artists of the United States. How he was allowed to become such by sensible parents and friends is set forth by Christian Brinton in the July Century.

A Parisian publisher has just issued a French version of Basil King's "Inner Shrine."

Both economists and practical railroad men are speaking in terms of high praise of the work on "Freight Classification," by J. F. Stromberg, which won this year the prize offered by Hart, Schaffner & Marx to American university men. It is published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Henry van Dyke, who a few years ago wrote a supplementary stanza for Dr. S. F. Smith's hymn "America," has written what is termed a new national hymn called "America Befriend."

Readers who wish to get the point of view of the modern trained layman as to the United States constitution, its

Important documents of state bearing upon the affair, the text of treaties involved, Mr. Shuster's correspondence with the Russian and the British ministers in Teheran, the text of a speech of welcome to Mr. Shuster at a London banquet in his honor given by his admirers and by friends of Persia, and editorials from the London Times, are published in the appendix of this valuable book. Reproductions of photographs of the more conspicuous of the persons referred to in the narrative also are included.

One rises from reading the story admiring the more terse sagacity of Joseph Chamberlain's memorable statement that "He who sues with the Tsar needs a long spoon," and prouder than ever before of the resourcefulness and character of Young America. Prior to 1898, if an appeal had come from Persia to the department of state for advice in employing men competent to supervise national fiscal regeneration in Asia, recourse would have been had solely to youths from banks, to men trained in large city institutions but with no other experience. Mr. Shuster and his aides were of quite a different type. Their administrative as well as technical ability had been tested in Cuba, the Philippines or Porto Rico.

Some persons might argue with reason that a truly wise nation, on the return of Mr. Shuster, would have found a high post of service for him in Washington or as a national representative in Europe. But Mr. Shuster has been engaged by "big finance" to care for its interests in developing trade in South America and in establishing American banks where now Germany and Great Britain have full sway. So after all Mr. Shuster is still in the game with some of his old competitors.

authority, and modes of altering it, will do well to read the forthcoming study by Prof. C. A. Beard of Columbia University.

A MS. by Kipling, which was a compilation of his own verse suitable for songs, went down with the Titanic.

Frank T. Bullen, who has just been given an annual pension of \$500 from the British government's civil list, is a clever writer of marine tales, especially of men who go down to the deep seas after whales. He visited the United States in the '90s and lectured.

A Japanese translation of Homer Lea's "The Valor of Ignorance" has reached a twentieth edition, governmental opposition to its publication having been withdrawn.

American publishers report increasing orders from Japan and China. As the English language wins its way over Asia an enormous extension of market follows.

Ernest Thompson-Seton put 12 years of observation and reflection into "The Book of Woodcraft," which he soon will send forth. As the title is somewhat ambiguous, it may be said for the benefit of the uninitiated that Mr. Thompson-Seton is a "fauna naturalist" and not a wood-carver or sash and blind-maker.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL IS RECOMMENDATION OF WAKEFIELD CITIZENS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Asserting that seating, lighting and ventilating conditions in the high school building are inadequate, the committee of seven citizens appointed in April make public today a report in which the members recommend a new building. They offer four temporary remedies, but say that no one of them will suffice for more than a year or two and that then the housing and teaching of the pupils will be more of a problem than ever. The report is signed by Walter O. Cartwright, William C. Skulley, Edwin C. Miller, Dr. J. A. O'Leary, Dr. J. William O'Connell, Arthur H. Boardman, chairman of the school board, and Charles S. Young, selectman.

The committee has inserted an article in the town warrant for next Monday night's meeting, asking the town to appoint a committee to get options on sites for a new building. By using the present structure for ninth grades, the committee notes that crowded conditions in the grammar school buildings may also be helped.

CZAR AND KAISER PART
NEW YORK—A special cable despatch to the New York Sun states that the Kaiser has left Baltic Port, following his conferences with the Czar. The Emperor and the Czar dined together on the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern on Friday night. The officers of the Russian eighty-fifth regiment took luncheon with the Kaiser prior to his departure.

BOOKS REVIEWED

"A Shopping Guide to Paris and London"—By Frances Sheffer Waxman. New York. McBride, Nast & Co. Considerable practical as well as interesting information for the man or woman visiting London or Paris is given in this little volume. It has a hundred-odd pages, printed in rather large type, and is light and small enough not to be burdensome if carried in a shopping bag, while its contents are so well arranged that they can be readily and profitably consulted during a five-minute car ride. It tells the new visitor the more important differences between methods in the shops of those capitals and the stores of American cities, and points out the streets and districts where certain kinds and grades of goods are found. A number of pictures make famous spots at once recognizable.

"Our Little Danish Cousin"—By Luna May Innes. Boston. L. C. Page & Co. A narrative for children, giving an on-the-spot impression of life in Denmark. It is mentioned at the start that the country's name means "land of dark woods," and attention is given to the characteristic tales which have been told the little Danish folk for many generations. A visit to Hamlet's castle, a sight of the King and a Danish peasant wedding are described. The pages are vivified by drawings by Elizabeth Otis.

"Making a Garden of Perennials"—By W. C. Egan. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. How to maintain congenial surroundings for the plants that continue to bloom year after year under favorable conditions is herein made the basis for a valuable little work of reference, another one of a series of house and garden making books. It tells how to prepare the beds and about mulching, plant combinations and weeding and other necessary things. The book is neatly illustrated with half-tone view. Price 50 cents net.

"Making Paths and Driveways"—By C. H. Miller. McBride, Nast & Co. New York. One of a series of little house and garden making books of information. The writer goes into particulars, detailing correct methods of locating and laying out driveways and paths, drainage, landscape gardening, and emphasizes the importance of good taste in doing the work. The illustrations serve to increase the reader's interest by making clear the points touched upon. Price 50 cents net.

"The Pleasuring of Susan Smith"—By Helen M. Winslow. L. C. Page & Co. Boston. In this, her latest story, the author of "Peggy at Spinsters Farm" has evolved a novel plot and handled the details in a way that holds the reader's interest. It deals with the experience of a country woman who, on inheriting a fortune, visits the city and her cousin, a young man into whose affairs she delves with happy results to him, to herself and to the young woman whom he afterward marries. Persistent observation of city ways brings her knowledge of social requirements that was lacking before, and smooths the way for everybody concerned. Neatly illustrated with line drawings. A breezy tale for a summer afternoon.

**MEXICAN ARMY IN
CHIHUAHUA AND
REBELS IN FLIGHT**
CHIHUAHUA, Mex.—Gen. Victoriano Huerta, commander-in-chief of the government forces in northern Mexico, at 10 o'clock Sunday, rode into the city of Chihuahua. General Tellez and General Rabago, in command of two brigades of cavalry, entered the city a short time before and were sent northwest, toward Casas Grandes, to head off the fleeing rebel army. The coming of General Huerta means the restoration of railroad communication with Torreon, though it simultaneously cuts off the city on the north from Juarez and the American border. Many mines will be reopened. General Huerta has been engaged just two months in rebuilding 195 miles of railway destroyed by the rebels as they retreated from Torreon.

BISON TO REPLACE GODDESS ON COIN

WASHINGTON—The design of the five-cent coin does not coincide with the treasury department's conception of art and it will be changed. Secretary MacVeagh has decided to replace the Goddess of Liberty on the face of the nickel with a buffalo. The reverse side of the new coin will contain the head of an Indian.

J. W. Fraser of New York is making the design in collaboration with officials of the treasury department.

A. H. R. J. HOBRECHT PASSES AWAY
NEW YORK—A Berlin message to the New York Herald says that Arthur H. R. J. Hobrecht has passed away. He was successively mayor of Breslau, mayor of Berlin, Prussian minister of France and a member of the Reichstag.

CINCINNATI STRIKES REEF
MINILA—The United States protected cruiser Cincinnati struck a reef Sunday in Subig bay. The cruiser was towed off and docked.

EDUCATION IN MANY PHASES TO BE TALKED AT MAINE MEETING

(Continued from page one)

be "New Educational Demands." J. G. Edgerly, superintendent of schools at Fitchburg Mass., is to outline the Fitchburg cooperative school and shop plan. At a conference following subjects will be presented including: "What Phases of Industrial Education Should Have Place in the Public High School?" "The Business Course—Is It Efficient as a Preparation for Office Work? Should Its Scope Be Extended so as to Prepare for Broader Activities?" "Is It Practicable and Desirable to Have One General Course of Study for Two Teacher High Schools?" "Is It Desirable for the Small High Schools to Seek the New England Certificate 'privilege'?"

At the afternoon session on Tuesday will be a conference of principals. W. E. Sargent, principal of the Hebron Academy, will present "The True Dignity of the True Teacher," and a general discussion will follow on "What May Be Done to Improve the Teaching in Secondary Schools." J. O. Newton of Maine Wesleyan Seminary is to speak on the "Place of the Academy in the School System." Payson Smith, state superintendent of schools, is to open the topic entitled "A Systematic Campaign for Improving the Status of Country Schools." A round table discussion will then take place on the question of "Consolidation-conveyance." This will be followed by a discussion of "School Law—a Forecast." Tuesday evening a social meeting is to be held in the Acaadian hotel.

Louis J. Rundlett, superintendent of schools at Concord, N. H., will open Wednesday's session with an address on the Concord reorganization plan. School principals will then hold a conference. H. H. Stuart, principal of the Cony high school of Augusta will speak on the "Upper and Lower High School Plans—Advantages and Disadvantages," and G. H. Larabee of Bangor high school, on "Needed Readjustments of the Secondary School Curricula." Under the general heading of "The Employment of Teachers," the question of the legitimate place of the teachers' agency and a cooperative teachers' bureau will be taken up, the former to be opened by W. B. Andrews of Portland and the latter by Charles E. Ball of Bingham. "Text-book Introductions" is the theme of a discussion to be opened by John A. Cope of Brunswick. "Bookmen and Schoolmen" will be presented by George E. Moore of Boston. In the evening will be music and an address on "Making Good" by William McAndrew, Washington Irving high school, New York city.

A conference of principals will open the business on Thursday morning. J. A. Hamlin of the Old Town high school is to speak on "Social and Moral Problems of the Secondary School." L. H. Conant, principal of the Gardner high school will take "The Better Regulation of Secondary School Athletics." In conjunction with the principals' gathering will be a conference of superintendents. Harlan Updegraff, chief of the division of school administration at Washington is to speak on "Methods of Apportionment of State School Funds," and Carl E. Milliken, Island Falls, on "The Maine Situation." It is expected that the members of a special committee of the Maine Legislature, which has under investigation methods of distributing state funds, will be present to participate in the question at issue.

On Thursday afternoon Dr. Updegraff will deal with the question of "A Superintendent's Professional Code" and his presentation will be followed by a general discussion. Superintendents of smaller towns will listen to an address on "The Operation of the Compulsory Education Act" by Francis C. Jewett, superintendent at Cherryfield and "Problems of Supervision in the Small Towns," to be assigned. At the same time a conference of the larger town superintendents is also to be held. This gathering will hear E. L. Palmer, superintendent at Bar Harbor, on "Should the Larger Towns of Maine Adopt the Eight Grade System?" and will discuss the question affecting the operation of the industrial education act, with reference to state normal, secondary, evening and separate industrial schools. In the evening an address is to be given by Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools at Philadelphia, and music will be given before and after the address.

LETTER CARRIERS ELECT
FRANKLIN, N. H.—William J. Sullivan of Concord was elected president of the New Hampshire Letter Carriers' Association at the fourteenth annual meeting here Sunday. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, George H. Ackerman; secretary, William W. Kennedy, Concord; treasurer, I. L. Campbell, Nashua; sergeant-at-arms, Ellsworth Brackett, Dover.

NEW METAL DISCOVERED
A Scotchman, A. G. French, has discovered a new element in the Nelson district of British Columbia, says Harpers' Weekly. The new metal, to which the discoverer gives the name "Canadium," belongs to the group of elements of which platinum and palladium are members. It occurs comparatively abundantly in certain minerals in the form of grains of varying dimensions.

ELKS CONTINUE "GOATLESS"
PORTLAND, Ore.—Efforts of Elks to recover their banished "goat" have failed. Representatives from smaller lodges to the grand lodge which assembles here today tried in vain to have the "goat" reestablished as a functionary in the initiation ceremonies.

Announcing the inauguration of new through train service Chicago to Denver and Portland

"The Colorado Special," solid through train for Denver with observation car, standard drawing room sleeping cars, chair cars, and dining car service, leaves Chicago 10:00 a. m. daily, arrives Omaha 11:45 p. m. same day, Denver 1:15 p. m. next afternoon.

"The Portland and Puget Sound Express," solid through train for Portland, with standard drawing-room sleeping cars, tourist sleeping cars, chair car, dining car service, leaves Chicago 10:00 a. m. daily, arrives Omaha 11:45 p. m. same day, Portland 12:45 p. m. third day. Trains are electric lighted throughout—splendidly equipped—provide service of unequalled excellence to and from the Colorado resorts and Portland, via the

Chicago
Milwaukee & St. Paul
and
Union Pacific Line

"The Colorado Express," another through train for Omaha and Denver, leaves Chicago daily at 9:50 p. m.

"The San Francisco Overland Limited" and "The China and Japan Mail" leave Chicago at 8:30 p. m. and 9:50 p. m., respectively, through for Omaha and San Francisco.

Low round trip fares in effect daily. Descriptive literature and full information at address below. J. H. SKILLEN, New England Passenger Agent, 290 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS. F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO.

EMPLOYEES OF CITY AND STATE ASK ABOUT PAY

Members of a special committee appointed by the executive board of the National Federation of State, City and Town Employees Unions are to call upon Mayor Fitzgerald and endeavor to learn from him when he proposes to put into effect his promised \$2.50 a day wage for city laborers. This action was taken at a meeting of the federation yesterday.

A special committee is to confer with legal officials to bring about action in cases where the eight-hour law in Massachusetts has been violated. Michael F. O'Brien, national president, is to go to Fall River to confer with city officials regarding alleged violations.

All of the unions are to take up at once the campaign for the election by the people of superintendents of streets and street commissioners.

It was decided to hold the annual convention in Worcester the first Sunday in October.

YALE'S "MORY'S" TO BE TORN DOWN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"Mory's," chop house and student meeting place famous in Yale song and story, formally closed its doors Saturday night, and the little old frame building at Temple and Center streets will be torn down for a business block.

Yale men have met at "Mory's" for more than 50 years. Louis Linder, who has been proprietor for 14 years, hopes to be able to reproduce the building elsewhere.

"Mory's" is full of relics of priceless value to Yale men.

MACKEREL SCARCE, PRICE SOARING

There was only 47 barrels of fresh mackerel at T wharf today, and that was shipped there from the Cape by rail. Usually at this time of the year, many seiners arrive daily with thousands of fish at T wharf. The lookout at the marine observatory at Highland light, Cape Cod, reported that there were 25 seiners anchored off the Cape today.

T wharf dealers found it difficult to purchase any mackerel and prices soared. Dealers predicted that they would reach 30 cents apiece tomorrow at wholesale. Today's quotations were from 22 to 26 cents apiece.

BROOKLINE OPENS VACATION SCHOOLS

Several hundred children are attending the three vacation schools which opened today in the Lincoln, Sewall and Winthrop schools of Brookline. The sessions will continue for about six weeks from 8:20 to 10:20 a. m. and from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., each pupil attending one session daily.

The instruction comprises manual and recreational training, including courses in basketry, burnt iron work, drawing, sewing, nature study and athletics.

BOY HELD IN FIRE CASE

James Edward Welch of 9 Wellesley street, 9 years of age, was summoned to appear in the juvenile court, Charlestown, before Judge Henry W. Bragg on July 13 to answer to the charge of throwing a firecracker and thereby setting fire to the hay and freight shed of the Boston & Maine railroad in Charlestown on Saturday.

MODERN JOURNALISM EXPERTS' THEME AT COMING CONFERENCE

MADISON, Wis.—Modern journalism, its ideals, trend, and its existing conditions, is to be discussed at a conference called by the extension division of the University of Wisconsin, to be held in Madison July 20 to Aug. 1.

Among those who will attend the conference are Melville E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press; William J. Bryan, William Allen White, Norman Hanged, editor of Collier's Weekly; Charles H. Grasty of the Baltimore Sun, and Fremont Older of the San Francisco Bulletin. It is planned to have two expert newspaper men speak at each of the six sessions of the conference.

The call for the conference declares that three important factors are operating in modern journalism: First, the amount of capital required to maintain a newspaper is constantly increasing, with the result that newspapers are frequently owned or controlled by men with money rather than with ideas; second, the returns from advertising are rapidly increasing, resulting in a greater dependence on the advertising for maintenance and a growing endeavor on the part of the advertiser to influence the news and editorial policies of the papers; and third, the newspaper is coming to be an investment and not infrequently is run merely to serve the business, social, or political interests of its owner.

PLAN BRASS FINISHING SHOP

BALTIMORE—Permission has been granted the Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company to erect a brass finishing shop at Wisconsin and Carey streets to cost \$25,000. The plans call for a one-story brick and concrete structure measuring 115 feet by 115 feet. The company has also arranged for a machine shop at Carey and Severn streets.

SOCIALIST INHERITS FORTUNE
NEW YORK—A Geneva, Switzerland, message to the New York Times, says that Emile Fischer, a needy mechanic of Coire, has just inherited \$1,300,000 from an American uncle in New York state. Fischer is an ardent socialist, and treasurer of the Workmen's Union at Coire.

GENERAL ALARM IN HAVERHILL
HAVERHILL, Mass.—All the firemen of Haverhill were called out by a general alarm for a fire which for over three hours burned on Sunday in the two-story wooden block from 2 to 16 River street. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

OIL REFINERY BURNED
NEW YORK—Nearly 1,000,000 gallons of lubricating oils made a blaze at the plant of L. Someborn Sons in Belleville, N. J., Sunday. The factory was destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$200,000.

REFUSES TO BE SENATOR
RENO, Nev.—George Wingfield has refused appointment as senator to succeed George Nixon, tendered several weeks ago.

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VANILLA**
for those who want the best.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SUMMER OUTING SUIT FOR BOY

Blouse is loose and comfortable

BOYS will be quite sure to like this suit for wear during the summer outing. The blouse is loose and comfortable and it can be made from madras, from linen, from percale or from any similar material. Trousers can be made from linen or from wool material.

The advantage that this costume has over the entire suit is found in the ease with which the blouse can be laundered and a fresh supply kept on hand.

Both high and round collars are fashionable this summer and each wearer is free to choose the one he likes best, or the blouse can be finished with a neckband and a separate collar adjusted over it. Soft rolled-over cuffs are being much used and boys usually like them, for they are freer and cooler than the stiff sort. This blouse can be finished either way.

Most mothers like the applied yoke on the boy's blouse, for it means additional strength, but it is not necessary and can be used or not as liked. This blouse is made of striped madras with a collar of the same, but if the neck band only is used, a white collar can be adjusted and they often are more becoming.

For the 8-year size, the blouse will require 2½ yards of material 27, 2 yards 36 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide; the trousers 1½ yards 27, 1½ yards 36 or 1½ yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern of the blouse 7485 and of the trousers 8234, cut in sizes for boys from 4 to 12 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be



sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

STICKING TO A GOOD POSITION

Points for girls to consider carefully

GOOD and sufficient reasons there are often for changing one's position. Frequently there are adequate reasons for getting up boldly and seeking a new position.

But, on the other hand, some girls are constantly changing without adequate cause. These are the girls who should consider most earnestly just what these many changes will eventually mean to them and whether their course from a business point of view is wise, says a writer in the Washington Herald.

If it is a step toward finding the right niche, then well and good. But few of these girls who are drifting from one job to another have any such object in view. They are dissatisfied with their present position, its work or its monotony. They want fresh scenes, fresh faces, fresh interests. Or they have a fancied grievance. The manager has reprimanded too sharply or the floorwalker has criticized unjustly or the forewoman has a grudge against them. So they quit.

This is bad business policy for the girl who must look the coming years squarely in the face and make them yield her a living. Before leaving her present position she should honestly and unflinchingly examine her reasons for doing so and if they are not good, sound business reasons, if they are mere whims, let her stick where she is.

To change a position for better salary, other things being equal, for better surroundings or more congenial work is all right. But to change for none of these reasons but for fancied slights is unwise.

The longer a girl stays in a position, provided she doesn't fossilize, the more valuable she becomes. She knows the business better, her work begins to make

an impression, she gets in line for promotion. Besides, the girl who is constantly changing soon gets a reputation for it and employers are mistrustful of giving her important work. She will about get broken in, they think, when she'll leave.

Every business has its ups and downs, days in which everything goes wrong, days in which the work is dull and monotonous, days in which the stress and rush, slighted fancied or real, come one's way. All these but test one's mettle. The thing for a girl to do is to stick and to do her work well.

Pleasanter hours will come and then she will be glad she didn't quit. She might not have bettered herself a particle; she would have forged another link in that chain of habit of drifting from one position to another; she would have given another blow to shattering good references.

By staying she is adding silently to her reputation for dependability. In the stress of the day's work the manager may not notice one's efforts. But the good business man knows who are his good lieutenants. He knows who has stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the fight, who it is who has worked steadily, carefully, uncomplainingly. He must have good workers. The girl who sticks to her job, who does her work well, who can be depended upon, will steadily progress in the business world. The girl who is constantly changing is the one who is laid off first, who draws the smallest salary. She is ever beginning over again at the bottom of the ladder.

Before giving up a position consider honestly and earnestly whether you are changing for a good solid and substantial reason. If not, don't change.

PRETTY SUIT OF BLUE PONGEE

Charming gowns turned out by Paris couturiers

WITH the warm days comes the desire to spend a holiday in the country. Gay little parties motor to Versailles or Fontainebleau, where they enjoy the gardens and an appetizing lunch at one of the quaint old inns, where the tables are spread beneath the trees, writes the Paris correspondent of the New York Press.

One attractive suit worn was of dark blue pongee. The short jacket was semi-fitted and fastened far to the left side with two large buttons of pearl. The skirt, cut double, the top falling within eight inches of the lower, was well tailored and trimmed with four pearl buttons.

A pretty Russian blouse suit of tanned linen had the collar, cuffs and belt of dark brown linen. Buttons of brown horn fastened the coat. The skirt was plain, with the exception of a stitched band, 10 inches in width, at the extreme bottom. A hat of brown straw trimmed with ribbon completed this costume.

We see many stunning suits for street wear of light weight cloth. One had a plaited skirt of black and white checked cloth, with a jacket of plain black. The collar and cuffs were of white satin.

The skirt of another model was of black satin, with a jacket of beige cloth. Black satin was used for the collar and cuffs.

The milliners continue to trim wonderfully fascinating hats of leghorn straw and lace. One model of leghorn had a round, flat crown, about which was fastened a band of shirred black velvet. This also formed a border on

the brim. Bunches of tiny roses were placed at the side and upon the brim.

A large hat of white straw had a plaiting of black chintilly lace to trim it. Sapphire blue ribbon velvet was used for the bow adorning the front.

Many striking combinations of coloring are used for afternoon wraps. Taupe charmeuse lined with cerise satin made a strikingly attractive coat to wear over sheer frocks. Emerald green and violet satin were combined in another wrap, while one of corbeau blue satin had the collar, cuffs and lining of old gold.

A charming gown of strawberry pink charmeuse had a wide girdle, with long sash ends of corbeau blue mousseline de soie.

A shirtwaist suit of khaki colored linen had bands of bright blue rough linen as trimming.

A collarette to wear with a white linen gown was of strawberry pink linen embroidered with white dots. The edge was finished with a narrow plaiting of lace.

BEADS POPULAR

Beads are more and more worn. Unusual ones are gold embossed, strung alternately with beads of cut amber. A similar set of pink coral and gold beads is shown, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. Pale tints of coral beads, in graduated sizes, are much chosen for young girls to wear; and cameos are holding a fore-most place. All these ornaments are especially lovely with the lace so dominant in the summer gowns,

TRIED RECIPES

NUT BISCUIT

SIFT together two cups flour, one half teaspoon salt, one heaping teaspoon baking powder. Rub in one heaping tablespoon butter, add one cup finely chopped nuts, either walnuts, hickory nuts or almonds, and two tablespoons sugar; mix to a soft dough with milk. Mold with the hands into small balls, place well apart on greased pans, brush each with milk, put a pinch of chopped nuts on back, and bake in quick oven.

WALNUT WAFERS

One half pound brown sugar, one half pound broken walnut meats, two level tablespoons flour, one half teaspoon baking powder, one third teaspoon salt and two eggs. Mix sugar and nuts, then eggs and salt and lastly flour and baking powder sifted together. Drop small spoonfuls on buttered pans, bake in quick oven 30 minutes.

TRIPE SOUP (ITALIAN STYLE)

Wash well two pounds of tripe, which must be fresh; put in boiling water, and let boil two minutes; take it out of the boiling water, and put it in cold water to wash again. After being washed cut it in pieces about three inches long and one half inch wide. Next fry in a large kettle one medium size onion and two tablespoons butter; when a golden brown add tripe and fry all for a few minutes, then add two quarts good stock, cover kettle and let boil two hours; before covering add a little parsley, celery, carrots and sage tied in a little bunch. When done remove herbs, and serve with squares of toasted bread and grated cheese.

LANCASHIRE PIE

Chop fine any cold cooked meat, enough to make two cups; add to it a half cup of fine cut cooked ham, three chopped green onions, a sprig of parsley cut fine, a little sage, Worcestershire sauce, pepper, salt and two tablespoons melted butter; mix all well. Boil, mash and season potatoes about four cups; butter well a dish that can be sent to table. Put in a layer of potatoes, then a layer of the meat and so on, having top layer of potatoes. Make small holes in the potatoes all over top, and put a piece of butter in each hole. Put in rather medium oven, cover about five minutes; then take off cover and let brown nicely.

BROILED SALMON STEAK WITH POTATOES

The fish must be fresh and firm. Lay slices in a deep dish, brush them well with olive oil, pepper and salt. Let remain an hour. Put the slices in a wire broiler and broil, turning often. Peel and boil new potatoes, pepper and salt them, adding half cup of butter and tablespoon of chopped parsley. Put the salmon slices on a very large hot platter, then the potatoes around the fish. Melt half cup of butter, add tablespoon of lemon juice, a little salt and red pepper; cut a lemon in slices, dip them in parsley, pour the melted butter over the fish, sprinkle with cut parsley, and garnish with the slices of lemon.—San Francisco Call.

WORTH KNOWING

Don't make the mistake of starching your pique or cordlene skirts. They may not keep clean as long, but they will hang better and be pleasanter to wear.

Wash your white silk gloves, hosiery and lingerie in cold water and dry them in the shade, and you will not be disappointed by their turning yellow long before they are worn out.

Solled lingerie parlors will respond to a good scrubbing of soap and water with a soft brush. Rinse thoroughly after they have been scrubbed clean.

In hanging washed skirts and gowns see to it that they are hung on a straight line of the cloth, as otherwise they will stick out of shape. Careful ironing will remedy the fault to some extent, but too often the lines are so bad the skirt hem has to be done over again.—New York Press.

NEW GLOVES

For street wear the newest gloves are duck's-foot yellow. These are worn with any tailored suit irrespective of color, with a gray whipcord or blue serge, says the Philadelphia North American.

Chamois and doeking gloves, washable and therefore practical, are to be had in all lengths, from the one or two button to 18-button length.

Glance kid gloves in the lighter tones of brown and tan are much worn.

Some have broad, heavy stitching across the back and are exceedingly smart looking.

CHAIN STITCHING

An extremely effective finish for the sheer net or maline yoke with the collarless neck is a band of chain stitching or couching done in heavy silk; this is sufficiently firm to prevent the yoke from stretching, says the Newark News. The same finish is excellent for sleeves or ruffles.

RIBBED FABRICS

It is said on good authority that corded weaves will be very popular in the autumn. These new ribbed fabrics will include materials so light in weight as to be suitable for dress draperies and heavier ones adapted for suits, outer wraps and trimmings.—Needlecraft.

NEGLIGEE GARMENTS PRETTY

Barred and dotted muslins serviceable

NEVER were negligee garments so delightful as now. All the way from the saut de lit to the tea gown, the modish negligee is bewitching, and fortunately extravagance is not necessary in order to secure dainty and becoming effects, though it must be confessed that the prettiest of the negligees do command rather distressing prices.

Among the cheaper things for summer wear the barred and dotted muslins are perhaps the most satisfactory, wearing and laundering well, being cool and needing far less trimming than any of the plain tub materials. A little beading and lace cleverly applied, some perky little bows posed in just the right places, and the sack or robe is daintier than any of the models in coarser materials loaded with cheap trimmings.

The fine cotton voiles makes soft pretty negligee robes, musing less readily than lawn, yet laundering quite as well, says a New York Sun writer. These are sometimes lined with India silk which gives a little additional warmth and elegance but does not interfere with the laundering. White cotton voile made up over pink silk and finished with heringbone or feather stitching in pink and pink ribbons is really charming for the informal boudoir gown, having somewhat the same effect as the white albatross over color which has long been a favorite.

Some of the very fine cotton crepes are used in similar fashion, and these come in such exquisite shades that they are lovely, even for the more formal tea gowns and negligees to be worn outside one's own room.

A little model in cotton crepe of beautiful quality and in a charming shade of corn color was made up with collar and cuffs of creamy embroidered muslin and lace and little knots of cornflower blue velvet on the sleeves and down the front to the waist line, which was defined by inset lace. The touch of blue velvet on the corn color was extraordinarily effective.

Flowered cottons, which are unusually

attractive this year, offer excellent negligee possibilities and some likable things are shown in the quaintly sprigged stuffs with collars of plain fine muslin and lace.

The flowered silks of the Jouy class have been utilized, too, for more expensive negligees, those with white ground and in some such soft serviceable silk as radium foulard having the preference, but though some of these models, relieved by soft frills of lace and knots of ribbon, are coquettish and attractive, they must be very knowingly handled if they are to have just the right air, and the plain colors are as a rule far more satisfactory.

Plain charmeuse, crepe de chine, India silk, any sheer soft silk in plain, delicate color is satisfactory for the negligee of simple or elaborate type and clever things with negligee lines this season.

Not only the tea gown but the simpler robe to be worn in the boudoir is made to have artistic value by skilful draping, color combination and selection of material, and the day of the conventional wrapper seems far away.

For sheer simplicity of a rather fragile but altogether charming sort a pink chiffon robe deserves mention. It was of a delightful rose petal pink and of chiffon cloth, which wears surprisingly well in spite of its sheerness. This was made over a loose under robe of India silk in the same tone and without trimming other than tiny flowerets of the chiffon bordering the turned back fronts.

As informal and more serviceable so far as hard wear is concerned was a robe of very light weight supple wash satin. This, too, was in pink and it slipped on over the head, being fastened on the shoulders and down the outside of the short sleeves with little satin covered buttons. Around the neck and forming a very big square tab in front was handsome flat lace and a band of the lace finished each sleeve. The straight robe was loosely encircled by a wide girdle of American Beauty roses closely embroidered in silver and gold cord.

COLD DINNERS IN SUMMER-TIME

Dishes that will be most satisfactory

WHILE muskmelons have been rather plentiful this year, it is not until July that the Rocky Ford melon comes to town in large quantities and its quality is at its best. It is welcomed on account of its delicious flavor and at dinner and luncheon it is now served as a first course, frequently replacing the soup or the shellfish. Prepared with ice cream and other fillings, it makes an admirable dessert, but it is at its best served without any addition, although sugar, salt, ginger and pepper are used by many.

For the next month or two it will be the fruit in greatest demand. While grapes also come in with mid-July they are better later in the year, through September and early October, a touch of cold weather always improving the flavor.

Hotels and restaurants are making a specialty of serving cold dinners, the buffet luncheons having proved such a success in recent summers. Housekeepers, too, are beginning to follow the fashion.

A visiting Englishman who gave a dinner on the roof of one of the Fifth avenue hotels insisted that all the viands should be cold. The chef regarded the order rather in the light of a gastronomic eccentricity. The guests, however, voted it a delightful change from the usual French and Italian confectioners are competing in their preparation. They are made fresh every day and are prepared with a heavy salt that gives them a peculiarly pungent taste. They are packed fresh in air tight paper bags and can be bought in this way for less than it would cost to make them at home.

Salted nuts are an excellent addition to the cold dinner and they are obtainable at their best now, as a few of the French and Italian confectioners are competing in their preparation. They are made fresh every day and are prepared with a heavy salt that gives them a peculiarly pungent taste. They are packed fresh in air tight paper bags and can be bought in this way for less than it would cost to make them at home.

Grapefruit is preferred by many for an opening dish at dinner, but the substitution of melon is a good idea during the summer months, for grapefruit is obtainable all the year round.

The delights of jellied soup served in cups—strained gumbo is one of the best

—are unknown to those who insist on hot soup in hot weather. All varieties of meat and game are excellent when served cold, and are at their best when carried in the English fashion as served to the guests. The custom of carving the joint on the buffet or table, rather than bringing the meat on already sliced may not be so convenient, but it preserves the juices.

Salads mixed at the table are always best. Salads are of course an ideal summer food, says the New York Sun.

One of the foreign fashions that are coming in here is the service of large dishes of fruits on the table during an entire luncheon and dinner instead of holding them for the last courses. In Paris and London, where peaches and other fruits are not so plentiful by any means as here, the dish of fruit is an important and sometimes expensive item. But America is so rich in fruit that people here have not made the most of it.

There are many persons who like to eat fruit through a dinner and the dish itself is ornamental. Fruits for such a dish should be pears apples, peaches, grapes, plums, figs, bananas, etc., those of the drier order that may be eaten without much preparation.

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DELIGHTFUL IN ALL SEASONS

Charm of the white and green room

BESIDES being cool in summer, the white and green room has the advantage of extending the summery out-of-doors feeling into the winter months. It may be library, reception or living room and should, aside from its green tints, show only neutral colors.

If the woodwork of the room is finished in white the owner is fortunate; if not, a painter will convert the ugliest grained wood to a glossy white at a small cost. When this has been accomplished brass or wrought iron fixtures on the doors will increase their beauty.

In selecting the wall paper the light conditions of the room should be considered, says the New York Press. If a dark room is to be decorated a very light paper should be selected, and vice versa. No simple wall covering is prettier or more permanently satisfactory than plain cartridge paper. Select a shade that is neither yellow nor blue, but rather a gray green.

Let the plain paper cover the wall only up as far as the tops of windows and doors. Between this and the ceiling use a tapestry paper depicting foliage, in which the design is not pronounced.

Let the ceiling be white or pale gray green, and in the angle place a plain picture molding of white or dark green wood.

If the room has a hardwood floor, much the better; if not the edges may be

be painted with two coats of hard enamel paint as near the shade of the plain paper as you can get.

Buy if possible for this room, a plain green druggist with self-colored border of lighter or darker shades. You will find this a constant delight. These rugs may be bought in various textures and weaves; the plain, tightly woven, flat surfaces selling for as little as \$18 for the 9 by 12 sizes.

Plain net curtains hung from brass extension rods and reaching only to the sill have on white curtain rods overdraperies of the same length of madras or etamine in which green is the predominating color.

In a room with a background of this quiet character almost any furniture may be used. The mission designs are in keeping as well as wicker, sea grass or upholstered furniture. The upholstery should be of a neutral tint that will not clash with surroundings.

Do not use too many pictures or too much bric-a-brac. In the matter of pictures let landscapes predominate. Green cushions, rugs and pillows will accent the color scheme.

Neck fancies in the shape of tiny bows of colored velvet or fringed silks in combination with frills of lace are extremely pretty

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FORMING A CLUB FOR WOMEN

How to go about it and importance of definite aim

SEVERAL requests have come to me

for directions as to forming a club, writes Helen M. Winslow in the Delineator. That is the easiest thing in the world. Invite all the women to meet on a certain afternoon to consider the advisability of having a club. The meeting is usually called to order by the person who has sent out the announcements, but a chairman for the afternoon should be chosen from the floor, and also a secretary pro tem. The chairman should then state the purpose of the meeting and should ask those present to express their opinions as to the advisability of forming the club.

To be strictly parliamentary, the only things that can be done at that meeting are to vote to have the club, and to appoint a committee to draw up a simple set of by-laws. These should be as short and as plain as possible, as a new club, unless very large, should not begin with an elaborate constitution and rules of procedure.

At the second meeting, a temporary chairman will preside, the by-laws will be presented and voted upon, and after (not before) that has been done, the officers may be chosen. It is not absolutely necessary to have any but a secretary; treasurer; it is better, however, to have a president, a secretary and a treasurer, and, if the president is not sure of attendance at every meeting, a vice-president.

After all this is settled, look around for some definite object or plan of work. Do not try to do too much; it is better to select one thing, like a playground or a vacation school or a library or some form of civic improvement, and when that scheme is carried out take up another. But do something definite and do not be tempted to give all your time to

"self-improvement" and lines of study, unless that study has some definite aim. One club, among many similar ones, will do for an example. The Altruists Club of Shirley, Mass., is about 15 years old. It was so named because William Dean Howells wrote "The Altruists" (or at least a part of it) in Shirley, and the scene is laid there. It aptly describes the members of this club. The club numbers only 50 women and the dues are only a dollar a year.

The Altruists began early to look about and find ways to help the town. The depot square and other such spots had never been improved. The Altruists set to work, and, enlisting the railroad officials in Boston, they turned these places into beauty spots. They replaced an unsightly old watering-trough in the principal square with a handsome granite one.

They replaced old-fashioned sign posts with new ones of wrought iron, which are really artistic without being expensive. They have roused public spirit to such a degree that new granite sidewalks are replacing the old gravel paths. They send bushels of garden flowers to the Boston institutions every week all during the summer. They maintain a fine clubroom, and are raising money to build a clubhouse for themselves.

In short, they are alert to see every opportunity where they may "lend a hand," and have already done so to such an extent that the state federation president has referred to the Altruists as "the ideal country club."

Now, as none of these things is very difficult of achievement in itself, it would seem that the record of the Altruists might well be emulated in thousands of small towns all over the United States, for Shirley has less than 2000 inhabitants.

JELLIED VEGETABLES ARE GOOD

Other dishes suitable for summer

THE Woman's Home Companion gives the following summer dishes:

Jellied Vegetables—Soak one tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in one fourth cupful of cold water, and dissolve in one cupful of boiling water; then add one fourth cupful of sugar, one fourth cupful of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, and one teaspoonful of salt. Strain, cool, and when mixture begins to thicken add one and three fourths cupfuls of prepared vegetables. Turn into a ring mold and chill thoroughly. Remove from mold, arrange around thin slices of cold cooked meat, preferably roast lamb, fill center with Ruthven salad cream, and garnish with watercress. For the vegetables, use one half cupful of finely shredded white cabbage, one half cupful of cold cooked peas, one half cupful of small cucumber cubes, and one fourth cupful of tiny cubes of cold cooked beef.

Salmon Loaf, Horseshoe Sauce—Remove salmon from can, rinse very thoroughly with hot water, and separate into flakes. Mix one half tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of mustard, and a few grains of cayenne; then add one egg, slightly beaten, one and one half tablespoonfuls of melted butter, three fourths cupful of milk, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Cook over hot water until mixture thickens, stirring constantly at first, and afterwards occasionally. Remove from range, and add three fourths tablespoonful of granulated gelatin soaked in two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Strain mixture, add flaked salmon, turn into a mold, and chill. Remove from mold to nest of lettuce leaves, and serve with horseradish sauce.

Cold Halibut, Piquante Mayonnaise—Wipe a two and one half pound piece of halibut with a cloth wrung out of cold water; tie in a piece of cheese cloth (to prevent scum being deposited on the

fish), and cook in enough boiling water to cover, to which has been added one half tablespoonful of salt and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Take from cloth, remove outside skin and bones, and chill thoroughly. Place on platter, mask with dressing, and garnish with a wreath of parsley and thin slices of lemon (from which the seeds have been removed) cut in fancy shapes.

Piquante Mayonnaise—Mix one tablespoonful of capers, finely chopped, one tablespoonful of parsley, finely chopped, one gherkin finely chopped, and two tablespoonfuls of tomato puree. Add to mixture three fourths cupful of mayonnaise dressing. To obtain tomato puree put one half can of tomatoes in a small saucepan, bring to the boiling point, and let simmer until reduced to three tablespoonfuls. Then rub through a sieve. Of course, in this instance, it should be chilled before adding to mayonnaise.

Frosted Ham—The ham must be boiled, cooled, and all superfluous fat removed; then roll and sift very hard crackers, and rub over ham. Spread evenly and smoothly with ornamental frosting, and garnish with ornamental frosting forced through a pastry bag and tube. Remove to platter and garnish with lettuce leaves, watercress, paper frills, and a skewer stuck with two pimientos and a piece of truffle.

LIKE MACARONI

One landlady serves white turnips in a novel way. They are put through a grooved vegetable cutter, cooked in boiling water, and served with a butter sauce. They look like macaroni, and have the advantage of having the fiber thoroughly cut, says Good Housekeeping. Carrots prepared in the same way make an attractive

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

If it is an exquisite something you want to wear to elaborate afternoon teas or garden parties, a three-piece suit, perhaps, of pink silk, veiled in chiffon; an evening gown or dinner toilet; a handsome suit of pongee, serge or linen, made from designs by master artists of women's styles; or if it is a simple little striped dimity or tissue or lawn, that you can put on in the morning if you want, and perhaps wear in the afternoon if it is to be a quiet afternoon at home with needle or book—whatever it may be, you can get it at Chandler's this week, and everything at bargain prices. For instance, the pink silk and chiffon model if bought at the beginning of the season would have left only a little loose change from half a thousand dollars, but now, half a hundred is half too much. This and the other beautiful models are from the stock of E. M. Wilson & Co. of Boylston street, who close their establishment in July and August and have disposed of their surplus stock at a great discount. Other equally interesting model purchases from importers have been added to these so that the collection of handsome gowns, suits and wraps is notable.

The little lawn and dimity dresses are prettily trimmed with embroidery, rattle and other suitable materials. They are made in different styles and are smart and trim. In between are some afternoon dresses of charmeuse, the leading mode in New York and Paris. They show the new effects for fall, pinner skirts and Robespierre collars. Muslin underwear also shows price features this week. It is necessary to have a good many corsets in warm weather and these answer the purpose admirably. They are in the inexpensive and medium grades and are sold at the low price because of slight irregularities in weave, an oil spot or other unimportant blemish. The underwear is of a character that may be expected at Chandler's. Some is of the same beautiful quality that is found in bridal outfits.

A sale of neckwear samples at half price is another important feature of the week's selling. Every piece is hand embroidered and in nearly every case the lace is real hand-made Irish or cluny. A large number of the new Robespierre and Directoire collars are in the collection.

Summer shoes were never so pretty nor so varied as they are this year. C. F. Hovey & Co. is showing a large line in a great variety of styles, and at present is having a run on them at reduced prices. Tan canvas is one of the new things. It is pretty, serviceable and cool. It is just the thing to go with linen, ratine and other suits and dresses for street wear and outings, and offers a change from white. Nothing prettier than white can be found for wear with white dresses and the paler colors, and they also are cool and comfortable, but the tan are more suitable for some occasions, and do not require the care. X. buck is for more dressy wear.

The flexible arch shoe for women is made of soft black vib kid on a special last.

Play shoes for children are made on a last shaped according to a child's foot.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We are quoting his article on the push shot by Dobree in the World of Golf, for two reasons: Its hints in regard to how to play this much misunderstood shot, and secondly because of the hints it gave us of some of the men we have been talking about in the sketches of leading British players.

There have been great arguments as to whether a ferocious dig with some sort of iron club is to be rightly termed a push shot. Bernard Darwin has often declared that he never recollects playing a stroke of this description. He was admittedly surprised one day when an admirer congratulated him on a delightful effort, which he called a push with a straight-faced cheek.

The vocabulary of the stroke is varied, and I am quite sure that many of us run away with the idea that we are constantly playing it, when all the while we are merely hitting our ball in the right manner according to the uses of the club that rests within our hands. One is only too ready to fall in with the opinion of others, and if the majority prefer to call these efforts by any particular name, there seems no necessity for us to go to and think of some new nomenclature for the shot.

Harry Vardon has a reputation for playing this stroke, and yet I believe he is one of the few professionals who do not really play what is honestly a push shot. He certainly takes out a driving mashie and gets a screamer with the ball almost in line with his right heel. I take Vardon as an example, because he is one of the most perfect exponents of the lesser strokes with the lesser implements of the game. He was born and bred upon a course where the ball lies close to the turf and he was naturally bound to come down a little above the centre of the ball in order to force its inclining way towards the hole. If we look for a moment at the iron shots of our greater players, one can easily detect a similarity in the way Mr. Graham, Mr. Ball, and Mr. Hill, to name a few, address the ball. In each case the stance is a little open, with the weight on the right foot, and the ball almost opposite the right heel.

This may tell us but little, although when we regard the position of the hands it is obvious that they are slightly in front of the ball. Harry Vardon is the only player that adopts an entirely different method, and I never remember seeing him with his hands in front. I would hint that Mr. Graham plays this

They have flexible elk skin soles, a smooth interior and spring heel. On all trunks except wardrobes Hovey is offering a discount of 20 per cent.

Compensating for the slight inconvenience incident to the improvements being made in the building, customers at the Gilchrist store are being offered daily values in merchandise. These are expected to more than offset any disadvantage incident to the changes and cause purchasers to come again and again. Among the values may be mentioned silks. These are at half price. Included among them are taffetas, chiffon pongee, chiffon cloth, all silk pongee, silk warp pongee, rough pongee, black pongee and black messaline.

Dainty Hamburg and lace trimmed robes have been marked half-price. Embroidered robes of colored batistes also have been marked down 50 per cent. Swiss dress furnishings have been marked at half-price and less. Swiss allover, gallic knittings, finished bands and cambrics, nainsook corset covers and nainsook corset cover embroidery have been much reduced.

Snappy outing suits for men and young men are to be had at the store of the Jordan Marsh Company at big price reductions. The suits have hand finished collars and handmade buttonholes, taped seams and cold water shrunk canvas. They are actually worth more than is now asked for them. The collection is composed of the surplus stock of three prominent manufacturers of high grade clothing. The goods are all new and made up in this season's best styles. They are well cut and well built. The coats are half and quarter lined.

The Jordan Marsh Company has such an efficient order service no matter where you may be, at home or away for the summer, your shopping can be attended to by mail or telephone easily and satisfactorily. Orders received at the order department receive prompt and careful attention. Purchases other than house furnishings of \$1.00 or more are delivered free of charge anywhere in Massachusetts. All purchases (without exception) of \$5.00 or more, are delivered free anywhere in New England. Bulky articles are sent to the nearest railroad freight station, and smaller articles by express or mail.

This month Richardson of 388 Washington street is allowing a reduction of 25 per cent on all shirts made to order. This makes it an excellent time to lay in a supply of shirts for the ensuing year, for Richardson carries always the best styles and patterns and employs experienced workmen.

It is much more convenient to dine out than to dine at home in warm weather, for it means a cool house and lessened labor. The Cafe de Paris at 12 Haviland street, just off from Massachusetts avenue, is found a very satisfactory place for the little family dinner or dinner parties. The cafe is a pleasant place, prettily decorated, and the food is well prepared and daintily served. Light music adds to the enjoyment of the meal.

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 202-203 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

FINANCIAL

WANTED—\$50,000 additional capital in established manufacturing business making Good Road Improvement implements. One or two young men who can interest or secure this capital can be given good positions. Want men who know that honest effort in legitimate deals can pay. Have many strong agencies in United States and Canada. Line is profitable. Best of references. Plant located in central New York. Address J. F. ROMIG, 70 Harper st., Rochester, N. Y.

INVESTIGATIONS

CIVIL WORK handled, habits and associates of any person investigated; forms reasonably accurate; TAYLOR & CO., 15 School st., Boston, rm. 35. Phone CO. 11-2556. Nights, Brookline 2236-W.

REAL ESTATE

WALTER K. BADGER
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
Reading 3. Tel. Office 125. Res. 155.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLE
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
TEMPLE ST. READING. Tel. 223-3

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

IF YOU EXPECT to have a home some day in the near future, you will want to buy a lot now (pay for it in installments, if desired), start your trees, shrubs and flowers and have it ready when you wish to build. For particulars address WRIGHT, KINGSLEY & CO., Pasadena, Cal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76. P. F. Leland, 31 Mt. St.

OFFICES—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Hours in practitioner's office for summer or longer time. Address ROOM 207, S. Dearborn st. and pleasant. Tel. 207-8.

SUMMER COTTAGES

LITTLE DIAMOND ISLAND, Portland Harbor—Six-room cottage, kitchen, dining and living room, bath and 3 sleeping rooms, fully furnished; finest location; overlooks harbor; good boating and fishing. \$200 for the season. Address C. A. TURNER, box 227, Portland, Maine.

WINTHROP SHORE DRIVE, 117—Small suites to let by the season, day view of Cape Cod. McNEIL BROS., Wintthrop, Tel. Wintthrop 200-W.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—2 months, best high-class 4-room apartment; \$40; furnished complete. Neighborhood and transportation next to all conveniences. Aves. (1st), Phone Kenwood 2352.

APARTMENTS TO LET

COMMONWEALTH AVE., 1318—Small apartment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, dining room, with or without piano; everything for housekeeping; two couch beds. Inquire JANTON.

BENJAMIN COURT—1611 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., near Harvard College and new subway; first-class apartments. Apply to janitor or to Mr. Ambrose, 1570-1.

BEACON ST., 851

A SUITE OF ROOMS suitable for family or six gentlemen; every convenience; central location. Inquire Mrs. M. J. MORRIS, 100 Beacon St., Boston.

GAINSBORO ST., 108—Nicely furnished 7-room suite for room renting; would suit furniture if desired. HOLBROOK.

PORTABLE BUNGALOW

NEW PORTABLE BUNGALOW. May be used as garage or otherwise. Particulars, J. W. KOLLEN, 94 Brookline st., Cambridge. Tel. 3079-W.

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THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS
BY EVERY TEST

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. 704 Market St.

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Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EDWARD A. BURNETT
Attorney at Law, State and Federal Court
Plymouth, Mass.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

JOHNSON & POTTS
27 KILBY ST., COR. EXCHANGE PL.
Tel. Fort Hill 2723. Room 20.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST WANTED to make a small machine for us and we wish to be relieved of the manufacturing end of our business. Interview by appointment only (with references preferred). Address Z 19, Monitor Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED
LADIES TO SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTIONS for a prominent humanitarian institution of Boston of over fifty years standing. Liberal commission paid to the right person. All applications must be addressed in writing to Box 146, Boston Postoffice, stating age, residence, experience, naming employers of last three years and references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PUBLISHERS—Attention: Young man 11 years' experience as editor and business manager in trade and technical paper field, is open to consider position affording large scope for ability. Address Z 11, 930 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

TRAVELLING SALESMAN—College graduate, age 38, married, desires connection with shoe manufacturers and garages. All references. Address P 49, Monitor Office.

he himself plays it. It is difficult to describe how he stands, but it is painfully upright and square. The club keeps low and goes right through and finishes as though the striker was carrying a joint of roast beef into a room. He is, of course, the master of the stroke in question, and Rye becomes the veriest child's play when the Eton master takes out his bulldog and proceeds to stagger humanity. He fears no wind, and a gale is to be laughed at from his point of view. He is alone in his glory at Rye.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

The "CURLA"
Soft rubber hair curler. Ties curls, crimps, waves or pulls. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. At all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

TRADING COMPANY
Sole Mfrs., 7 W. 22nd St., New York City.

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BOSTON SAFETY CRANK COMPANY INC.

"The Crank Without the Kick"
For Automobiles and Motor Boats
Write for territory
385 Boylston St., Boston. 4922 B. B.

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SAMUEL GRAHAM
INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
175 JACOBSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO

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BROOKLINE—Cypress st., 78. Attractive, sunny furnished room with hardwood floors; excellent board; tourists accommodated; 4 minutes from steam and electric. Tel. 1109-M.

BACK BAY, 136 St. Botolph St.—Pleasant, cool rooms, with table board; \$7 up for the summer. Tel. B. 5167-M.

SUMMER BOARD

WANTED—One or two ladies or gentlemen to board at a private camp on Squam River, Gloucester, Mass., by the month or season; free use of row boat. Address A. 5, Monitor Office.

ROOMS

BACK BAY, NORWAY ST., 9, Suite 2—Well furnished rooms; all improvements.

BACK BAY, 28 ST. STEPHEN ST.—Large and small rooms. Tel. B. 2139-M.

COZY ROOM—To let, North Lexington, with or without board; quiet, restful; fine grove, shady walks; near cars. Address P 44, Monitor Office.

GAINSBORO ST., 102, Suite 2—Newly furnished homelike room in modern apartment. Call mornings. Tel. B. 4709-M.

NEAR STATE HOUSE—Elegant room rms. bath, every floor, nicely appointed house, tourists. 58 Pinckney st., Tel. Hay 2508-W.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished room, bath, every floor, nicely appointed house, tourists. 58 Pinckney st., Tel. Hay 2508-W.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS, c. h. w., light bk.; no other rooms; tourists; seen—Sun and eves. 155 Mt. Pleasant ave., Suite 1, Rox. or Tel. 309-B.

PUTNAM'S

286 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Excellent rooms, \$3 to \$7 per week, with service. All modern improvements. Near Boston, near North End, postoffice, cafe, Tel. B. 177. Cuisine the finest.

ROOM REGISTRY

HUNTINGTON REAL ESTATE CO.,
30 Huntington Ave., Room 208.
ST. BOTOLPH ST., 94—Outside room; \$3 up; c. h. w., bath on each side; transients accommodated. Tel. B. 3015-M.

ST. JAMES AVE., 20—To let, large, airy room; also small rooms; near Copple square.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 76—Desirable rooms, permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. 2274-B.

WESTLAND AVE., 2, Suite 41—Desirable outside room fully furnished; every convenience; 1 or 2 reduced business women accommodated; references. Address Tel. B. 2867-W between 9:30 and 12.

PLUMBING

McMahon & Jaques
HARDWARE, PAINTS
AND OILS
Established 1896
Tel. 420 B. B. 242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

WANTED

A complete file of The Christian Science Monitor since it started Nov. 25, 1906, any reference, returned, wishes employment. CIRCULATION DEPT., The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul St., Boston.

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W. J. MACBRIEN
3000 HENNINGTON, Minneapolis, Minn.
N. W. Phone, South 6617
Evenings by appointment

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
Tel. 910, 149 Tremont St., Boston
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SCREENS for Windows
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2 Sudbury Street, Boston

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NATIONAL HARDWOOD FLOOR CO.
Thin floors in all designs.
Old floors renovated and repolished.
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PARIS, FRANCE, 4 SQUARE SAINT FERDINAND
Instruction in all music branches

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ROOMS AND BOARD, first class. PARK HOUSE, 15 Melville st.

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A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short story, taught by J. Berg Esenwein, Editor of the Short Story Magazine. Over one hundred professors Study Courses under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, Yale, etc. Write today. THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 871, Springfield, Mass.

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For a free advertisement write
our "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ASSISTANT in electrical engineering, Oklahoma A. and M. college, to assist in electrical department and teach physics; salary \$2,000 per year, beginning Sept. 1; good opening for energetic and earnest worker. ARLINGTON, Okla., U. E. 1, 609 Kneeland st., 9

ATTENDANT (trained), in city; must have good record; \$5 month, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

ATTENDANT (night work), \$5 month, board and room, in Brookline. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

BAKER'S HELPER wanted at Cliftondale; \$15 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS, experienced, required; Elliott & Bicknell machine work; permanent as well as substitutable; \$100 per month. Apply at only ELLIOTT FISHER CO., 30 Federal st., Boston, 8

BLACKSMITH—First-class shoeer wanted, who can shoe shoes at the fly; steady job for steady man. C. S. CARLIN, 18 3rd st., Keene, N. H., 8

Blacksmithed an American boy, to learn the woolsen business. Apply BLAKE & STEARNS, 87 Summer st., at a. m., 11

CARPENTERS (50) on concrete form for railroad contracts; out of town; \$3-\$4. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

CARPENTERS inside, hardwood finish; must have tools; \$3-\$4. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

CARPENTERS for U. S. government, on concrete work, \$3.60 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH'S HELPER wanted at Hyde Park, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

CLERK (good at figures); 80 week; in Worcester; \$100 per month. Apply at STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

COOK and BUTLER or married couple, want \$30 to \$75; list of references required. Apply to MISS SHEA, Emp. Office, 57 Fawcett st., Boston, 8

CORRECTOR (GALCHUK) at Framingham; \$16.50-\$18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

CYLINDER PRESSMAN and job printer wanted; steady employment, good wages. THOMAS W. BURR PRINTING CO., Barnstable, 8

DOWEL MACHINE OPERATOR, in Malden; \$10.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

DRAFTSMAN—Ornamental iron draftsman wanted; must be able to write correspondence and letter only, giving experience and references. L. A. LAMBERT, 21 Church st., 8

ENGRAVER—Good steel letter cutter, steady position. NOBLE & WESTROOK, Hartford, Conn., 11

EXPERIENCED CUTTER and pattern maker on walsats and dresses. BOWDWIN MFG. CO., 611 Washington st., Boston, 8

FACTORY (French) in Cambridge, \$1 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

FACTORY WORK in Cambridge, \$1 day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

FACTORY WORK in Chelsea, 53 hours a week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

FACTORY WORK at Medford, \$7-8. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

FARMERS—2 in Danvers, \$25 month, board and room. STATE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

FARMERS, 2 in Lexington, \$25-\$30 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

FARMER and milker (5 cows), \$25 month, board and room, in South Framingham. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day 10-12. 8

FARMER, in Winthrop; \$22 month, board and room, with full hand scythe. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock. 8

FARMER (A. R.), in Ponkapoag; \$45 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock. 8

FARM HAND, young able to milk and milking East Main, \$20 month, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, 8

FARM HAND in New Braintree, good milker, Polish-Austrian, preferred, \$25 month, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day, 10-12. 8

FARM HAND, in Arlington; \$12 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock. 8

FARM HAND (milk 15 cows), help on milk wagon; \$25 month, board and room; no overtime. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock. 8

FARM HAND, in Ludham; \$25 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock. 8

FARM HAND (milk), in Hull; Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock. 8

FARM HAND in Hinchester, \$30 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock. 8

FARM HAND milker, (8 cows), \$25 month, board and room, in Wellesley Hills. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock. 8

FARM HAND (milk 15 cows), help on milk wagon; \$25 month, board and room; no overtime. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock. 8

FARM HAND, in So. Hanover, \$30 month, board and room (1 horse, 3 cows). Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day 10-12. 8

FARM HAND, in Burlington, \$25 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day 10-12. 8

FARM HAND (milk); \$25 month, board and room; in N. H. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, any day between 10 and 12 o'clock. 8

50 - GUM SHOEMAKERS - 50

Also gaiter makers wanted. CONVERSE RUBBER SHOE CO., Weymouth station, Malden, Mass. 8

GASFITTERS wanted in Roxbury. \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

HARDWARE PACKER wanted; good wages offered. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

DECATOR & HOPKINS CO., cor. High and Pearl sts., Boston. 11

JANITOR-Caretaker and wife without children. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

REFERENCES need apply. permanent position; good pay. L. B. PECK, 38 Haviland st., Boston. 11

LYNOTYPE MACHINIST-OPERATOR wanted; state wages, speed, experience, reference. LEADER, Spencer, Mass. 8

MACHINISTS, all-round men, at Quincy. \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

MACHINISTS, all-round men, in Somerville. \$27.5 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

MACHINISTS, "all-round men" in Lynn. 40c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

MAN AND WIFE-in city apartment house, man exp. janitor. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

MAN AND WIFE-in E. Sandwich; must have 3 children. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

MAN AND WIFE in Sharon. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

MAN AND WIFE (colored couple) preferred. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8

MAN WANTED to work in grocery and meat market; to feed meat cutters; quick, reliable and obliging. W. O. BLAIS, 120 Milk st., Winchester, Mass. 8

M. M. McLELLAN, an old-fashioned, thoroughly understand care of horses, cows and stock and have first-class references. S. W. HATHEWAY, 34 School st., Boston. 11

MAN wanted to work in small livery stable; must be temperate and understand horses. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

MAIRIE SITTERS wanted immediately. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

MAIRIE CO. 120 Milk st., Boston. 10

MOLDERS for stove plates wanted; experienced. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

PLYMOUTH FOUNDRY, Plymouth, Mass. 10

MOINTERS and FITTERS for stoves and boiler work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

PLYMOUTH FOUNDRY, Plymouth, Mass. 13

PAINTER (union wages) in city. \$10. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

PLUMBER wanted in Medford (young man). \$20. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

PRESSMAN wanted, up-to-date, who can operate a cylinder press, understand the press; one who understands numbering machines; good money to man who will work hard; must be temperate and reliable; maximum output with minimum repairs; must be strictly temperate and reliable; must be experienced. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

PRESSMAN wanted, with experience in printing, in private plant near Boston; good wages offered; experienced steady worker; excellent position for absolutely temperate, capable man. Apply by letter only. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

ROSE 1450 River st., Boston. 10

PRINTER job compositor, job pressman, experienced cylinder pressman, can help make ready; permanent position to capable men in up-to-date printing plant in Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

MINOT & TOWNSEND, 8 School st., Greenfield, Mass. 13

RYNTER all-round man, capable of working in country office, capable of running linotype press; steady job if satisfactory. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

SAGLE PRINTING CO., Whitmanville, Mass. 10

SALESMAN, experienced in domestics and cash goods; also saleswomen wanted for cash goods; steady, reliable; good wages; superintendent. T. W. ROGERS CO., Lynn, Mass. 9

SALESMAN-Wanted, exp. salesman for department, must be of neat appearance and strictly temperate; good position offered. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

SEARLE, 10 Essex st., Cambridge, Mass. 10

SEWING MACHINE HAND (automatic). Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

SEWING MACHINE HAND (automatic). Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

SEWING MACHINE HANDS, hand and automatic, at West Lynn. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

SECOND CLASS ENGINEER (state in-charge) competent to handle work in STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

SHEET IRON WORKER (who understands) and plumbing work in Weymouth. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

SHEET METAL WORKER wanted, first-class, at once. Apply D. J. WHOOLEY & CO., 220 Park st., Boston. 10

SHEET METAL WORKER wanted, experienced on auto bodies, guards, hoods and radiators; steady job; temperate man. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

SHELL CO. 220 Park st., Springfield, Mass. 10

STEENOGRAPHER (Smith-Premier, Fish-billing) \$10-\$12, in East Watervtown. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

STEAMFITTERS (union), in Brighton. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

STEAMFITTERS (union), in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

STEAMFITTERS, experienced, wanted on soft sole shoes. FRANK H. PFEIFFER & CO., Caticus, Mass. 10

STOCK CLERK (book figures). \$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

VARIOUS PRESSMAN \$12 in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

TINSMITH (pipe work). \$25. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged). 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10

TEACHERS wanted, competent, man, pian, man, violin; woman, singing; man, piano; for one of the largest and highest-stated musical schools in the world; West; 600 music students; conservatory building, 80 rooms, 2 concert halls; 1000 pupils; 100 teachers; have theoretical knowledge; teachers of good general education, reliable character; must conduct conservatory orchestra; pianists and vocalist can increase in salary; salary demanded, number of hours teaching per week, and send photograph. Address FRANK H. PFEIFFER & CO., Caticus, Mass. 10

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BRENDRESS, week board and room at Rhode Island. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960. 8
BUTCHERS (window shaded). In city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
HAIRER—Young woman, experienced in hairdressing, capable of making qualifications references. PRESCOTT, 1424 Hancock st., Boston. 8
SEE ATTENDANT (Protestant) children's institution; training in all branches of domestic work. CAREERS DIRECTORY, room 523 n. s., Boston. 13
Dresses and fitters on corsets, experienced. Who counted women. CHANDLER'S CORSET STYLISTS, Boston. 13
HOMES—wanted Special salaried position in experience in domestics and Apply at once with references resident T. ROGERS 9
MOMAN in city hotel, \$16 month salary, no food, West side. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., tel. Ox. 2960. 8
NURSEMAN wanted in city hotel. Board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., tel. Ox. 2960. 8
WANTED—Woman to act secretary to director of large firm of music connected with a theatrical company. Good judgment, adaptability, good judicious ability, refinement, intelligence, cheerfulness, perseverance must be methodical; salary will depend upon excellent. Address by letter only enclosed. 27 Cumberland st., Boston. 10
SHAKERS—Experienced stitchers stitches immediately; steady employment. JOHNSON, 112 Devon St., Boston 10
GIRL wanted in city hotel; \$18 month salary, no food. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Tel. Oxford 2960. 8
GIRL wanted in city hotel; \$18 month salary, no food. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Tel. Oxford 2960. 8
WORK—\$16 month, board and Swampscott. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Tel. Oxford 2960. 8
Silver spinner on sterling silver WHITTING MFG. CO., Bridgeport, Conn. 10
LADY—Young lady wanting her experience on Smith Premier sewing machine No. 2-36, salary \$12. Apply in person or write HODD RIBBONS, 10 Town Sq., Boston. 10
CATHERPHER wanted, with experience \$12 wage to substitute for 5 months. CATERPHER 27 Cupcup St., 13 Boylston st., room 23. 11
FIRE IN NEWTON Lower Falls, 46 street. Call FIRE DEPT. EMERGENCY EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland rd., Boston. 10
Business Men desired on soft goods. FRANK H. PEIFFER & CO., 10 State st., Boston. 10
MISS GIRL wanted, MISS GIRL wanted, competent; man, pianist, for one of the largest and standard university conservatories building, 80 rooms, 2 concert thorough musicians desired; musical education, reliable character, conduct conservatory orchestra and vocalist can increase income for chamber work. Address enclosed, number of hours teaching included, send photograph. Address 8 Kneeland st., Room 27, Cupcup St., Boston. 10
ABLE COOK in city restaurant, 150 monthly wages, no food. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Ox. 2960. 8
MISS CHAMBERMAID wanted. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., room 2. Boston. 8
MISS wanted in Hull; \$14 month salary, no food. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
MISS wanted in Rhode Island, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
MISS wanted in Winthrop; \$150 month salary, no food. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
MISS wanted in city boarding house; \$14 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
MISS wanted in boarding house in k, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
SIS, at Winthrop Beach; \$3.50 weekly wages, no food. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
SIS, in cafe at Brookline; \$4 monthly wages, no food. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
BAKER, West Bay Inn, Osted, N. Y.; peel vegetables); \$5 weekly wages, no food. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
wanted. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston. 13
(boarding house). In Brookline. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 13
experienced, wanted in cafe \$15 per week board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 8
and excellent wanted. MISS HEAD, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 8
SSES WANTED! —Thoroughly high-grade waitresses, with CHALFANT, 100 Highland st., Boston. 9
AID wanted in city institution; board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 10
TIONS WANTED—MALE
JOB COMPOSITOR wanted in city or suburbs; experienced compositor; compensation liberal. BERT, 140 W. Concord st., Boston 13
MAN Young Man (25) wild as salesman with mill supply merchantcy home; 5 years' mechanical knowledge. ENRIGHT, 100 St., Boston, 8
and cook (38, married, res. Raham), \$15-\$20; any location; call STATE FREE MP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston 13
HELPER (25, single, residence mentioned 1607, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged)), 8 Kneeland st., tel. Ox. 2960. 13
Y, summer hotel, and exper- timent (20, single, residence Evergreen, 100 Cambridge St., STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Boston; tel. Qx 2960. 13

single), number hotel
GENERAL MAN. 7475 STATE
Office No. 7475, STATE
Boston. Tel. 0400-6000
0, single), residence Brook
FREE EMP. OFFICE No. 7475
EMP. OFFICE, Boston. Tel. 0400
Ireland St., Boston. Tel. 0400
20, single, residence Brook
ment; mention 7475. STATE
FREE (no fees charged), 8
FREE EMP. OFFICE No. 7475
CLEIK and grocery
single, residence Lexington,
FREE EMP. OFFICE No. 7475
Ireland St., Boston; tel. 0400
Young man (21) wants
single or double entry book-
keeping, for 25, several months
little typing experience. Write
only to RALPH LANE
SULLIVAN, Box 9
FREE EMP. OFFICE, 7475
CLEIK, business, estimator,
retailing business; thorough
knowledge of all prices, and
detail; eastern Penn. prices,
referred. WM. L. CLEVE
FREE EMP. OFFICE, 7475
testament-AMERICAN, in second
room, would like position as
s. ave., Malden, Mass. 3
Young man graduate (1911),
as position as office boy or
clerk, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777

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Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STUDENT (Mr. Herman) desires position for 2 months; willing to work; references furnished. R. E. CRAIGIE, 41 Boylston st. Jamaica Plain, Mass. 11

TEACHER of mathematics and manual training; wishes desirable position for September; eight years of successful experience; excellent testimonials. FRID FORD LOCKE, Kittery, Me. 11

TENOR SINGER wants situation in moving picture theater; experienced; part work or solo. FRANKLIN STREETER, 41 Angell st. Providence, R. I. 11

TRANSITMAN—Position wanted by married man as transitman or timekeeper; long experience; references furnished. R. L. MORROW, 18 Dorchester, suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. 11

TURBINE MACHINE MAN, first-class; wanted; steady work; best wages. STODARD UNION CO., Taunton, Mass. 10

VALET—Colored man wishes position as valet, valet, or private body; good references; references furnished. L. B. PETER, 6 Highland av. Somerville, Mass. 8

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CLERICAL (17, single, residence Everett), good penman, 50-55; mention 7490, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX. 2600. 11

COMPANION—Young lady desires position as companion and housekeeper with pleasant family; good references. MISS A. B. DICKINSON, Millbury, Va. 8

COMPOSITOR, thoroughly experienced; experience as proofreader, wishes position; references furnished. MISS HELEN JACKSON, 100 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX. 2600. 11

COOK AND SECOND—Wish positions together; sea shore preferred; best references. MISS LAR KIN EMP. BUREAU, 82 Berkeley st., Boston, tel. Trem. 2301-M. 8

COOK—Situation wanted by competent cook; good references; sea shore or country; references furnished. MISS M. J. KNEELAND, 120 Massachusetts av., cor. Boylston, Boston. 11

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American woman with daughter, 12, wishes position country or sea shore. Mrs. S. M. H. CUTLER, Woburn st., W. Wilmington, Mass. 13

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as housekeeper for middle-aged person; dress for references and interview. Mrs. M. MATTHEWS, 508 Massachusetts st., Boston. 11

LADY'S MAID—Colored girl desires position; fine dress and embroidery; references furnished. ANNA F. SMITH, 22 Village st., Boston. 11

LAUNDRY—Wanted to do at home; also laundering or cleaning by day. Mrs. S. WARD, Suite 4, 46 Norfolk st., Boston. 13

LAUNDRESS (white) wishes employment at home; well called for; excellent references. MISS EMMA PAGE, 5 Newbury pl., Boston. 11

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LAUNDRESS—First-class, wishes situation in small family; references. MISS LAR KIN EMP. BUREAU, 82 Berkeley st., Boston, tel. Trem. 2301-M. 8

LAUNDRESS—Experienced, wishes employment by the day; Mrs. MARY MORRIS, 200 Cambridge st., Boston. 11

LAUNDRESS—Experienced, wishes employment; good references; references furnished. Mrs. DEL. OSGOOD, 6 Monroe st., Boston. 11

LAUNDRESS—Reliable woman desires position to go away for the summer; good references; references furnished. Mrs. A. E. SILEBY, 232 Walnut av., Cambridge, Tel. 2994-W. 11

LAUNDRESS and chambermaids (2) wanted; references furnished. MISS BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., rm. 2, Boston. 11

BOSTON AND N. E.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER—Bright good address (American, Protestant) of good address; wishes position; excellent experience; references furnished. ALICE BOWEN, 5 Elm Hill pk., Roxbury, Mass. 11

TEACHER—Experienced in institutional work, desires position for fall; references furnished. MISS L. ROBINSON, 104 Portland st., Cambridge, Mass. 11

TUTOR—Tutor, student, resident in Lexington, wants position to tutor few hours during summer months. MISS HELEN B. BUCK, 20 Forest st., Lexington, Mass. 11

TUTOR—Mt. Holyoke graduate, 2 years' experience, desires position; references furnished. HELEN RAYMOND, 24 Howard st., Reading, Mass. 9

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WATTS—Experienced, can take butler's place; references furnished. MISS LAR KIN EMP. BUREAU, 82 Berkeley st., Boston, tel. Trem. 2301-M. 8

WATTS—Summer student (27, single, residence Springfield); mention 7490, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX. 2600. 11

WATTS—Widow, with 3 children, desires position; references furnished. MISS BAGLEY EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., rm. 2, Boston. 11

WATTS—Experienced, wishes employment; good references; references furnished. Mrs. DEL. OSGOOD, 6 Monroe st., Boston. 11

WATTS—Experienced, wishes employment; good references; references furnished. Mrs. DEL. OSGOOD, 6 Monroe st., Boston. 11

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL wanted as office assistant; neatness and quickness to learn most necessary; no experience; state in own handwriting, salary work full particulars. A. SIMONSON, 506 5th av., New York. 13

WATTS—Wanted—Respectable colored woman as waitress or small private boarding house. JANE P. ELLIS, Ventnor, N. J. 8

ART STORE—Well educated man wants position as manager, buyer or salesman. CARL VOLKMAR, 318 W. 57th st., New York. 13

CASHIER, COLLECTOR, or office position in New York city; experienced; references furnished. MISS ISABEL HARNESSE, 18 West 48th st., New York. 11

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

CHANDLER—Experienced, wishes position in New York city; references furnished. MISS ISABEL HARNESSE, 18 West 48th st., New York. 11

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CAPABLE, CULTURED, CHEERFUL DANISH YOUNG WOMAN—Any position of trust; goodness, helpful companion. H. HEYN, 74 W. 51st st., New York city. 8

COMPANION—Lady desires position in household or traveling; wishes to be associated with students. MISS MUNDY, box 18, Franklin Square House, Boston. 11

COMPANION—Refined woman wishes position as lady's maid or companion. AGNES HOLMES, 22 West 44th st., New York. 11

DRESSMAKER—First-class, 7 years' successful experience, desires work by the day, cutting, fitting and remodeling; city references. MISS E. GARDNER, 16 W. 31st st., New York. 11

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

DRESSMAKER—Competent, wishes position in household or traveling; wishes to be associated with students. MISS MUNDY, box 18, Franklin Square House, Boston. 11

DRESSMAKER—Refined woman wishes position as lady's maid or companion. AGNES HOLMES, 22 West 44th st., New York. 11

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DRESSMAKER—Refined woman wishes position as lady's maid or companion. AGNES HOLMES, 22 West 44th st., New York. 11

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING—Practical and technical printer with journalistic, merchandising and advertising experience of 15 years, solicits employment, part or entire time. J. C. McCLOSKEY, 2130 E. 9th st., Cleveland, O. 12

ADVERTISING—Practical and technical printer with journalistic, merchandising and advertising experience of 15 years, solicits employment, part or entire time. J. C. McCLOSKEY, 2130 E. 9th st., Cleveland, O. 12

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY (17), with two years' high school education, would like position in Cleveland, directing letters and writing in general. GUY SHERMAN, 71 E. 7th st., N. E. Cleveland, Ohio. 8

BOY (colored), reliable, wishes position in central state; work mornings and evenings; small wages with home and privilege of school attendance. ROBERT BRYANT, P. O. Box 183, Brookhaven, Miss. 9

BRASS POLISHER wishes position in garage or as elevator man; 2 years' experience. M. PATTON, 3443 Drexel av., Chicago. 11

CHAUFFEUR (married), 5 months' experience, wants position; first-class references. J. A. HARRIS, 2291 N. Sacramento av., Chicago. 11

CHAUFFEUR, 7 years' mechanical and driving experience wants position; private family, chauffeur, office, or party car; references furnished. LOUIS NEHL, 1728 Madison st., Chicago. 9

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WATER AND HOUSEMAN (22, single, residence Boston); mention 7490, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX. 2600. 11

WATER and houseman (22, single, residence city); mention 7490, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX. 2600. 11

WATCHMAN wishes position in Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX. 2600. 11

WOOD CARVER (20, single, residence city); \$10-\$15; mention 7490, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX. 2600. 11

YOUNG MAN wants employment with good future; mention 7490, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. OX. 2600. 11

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

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WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY subjects are discussed in the following editorial excerpts:

NEW YORK WORLD—Regulations proposed by the international wireless conference for the better control of communication at sea establish silence periods of ten minutes every hour for the detection of distress calls, give weather reports the right of way over commercial messages, and impose stricter rules for the prevention of interference in crowded areas governing the exchange of business between rival companies. They are designed to effect a systematization of the irregular methods of sending and receiving messages. Most satisfactory of all is the subordination of everything else to safety. That is and should remain the first function of wireless telegraphy in ocean navigation.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—Certain New Yorkers have now solved—or think they have—the problem of how to get rid of the middleman, who has hitherto bought their country produce for them. Through what has been already dubbed the "home hamper" the New York household is to be brought into direct communication with the Long Island produce farm. Once a week this hamper, laden with fresh vegetables and fruits, is to be sent by express to the city customer. A fixed price of \$1.50 a week is to be paid for this service. Further light will be needed before this innovation can be either warmly commended or flatly condemned. It is hardly likely to work out as well as its more enthusiastic advocates believe. For one thing, the source of supply is so far away from the home that complaints will lose much of their force in transit. The corner store, on the contrary, is so close at hand that the emphatic "kick" carries its full weight.

Nevertheless the "home hamper" at least possesses the germ of an idea that should prove of benefit to both consumer and producer. In some way and by some means the two must be brought into closer and more intimate relations if the problems of food distribution, which

have lately come to loom so large, are ever to be solved.

MONTREAL STAR—A good public library is an excellent thing—almost an indispensable thing in any community which claims to be abreast of the times in the matter of affording opportunities for education and culture to those of its members who seek them. But the need of a good public library is not of such predominant importance as to dwarf other equally important requirements of a large city. For instance, the sacrifice of a considerable section of a public park in order to secure a cheap but eligible site for a library, would be difficult to justify at present and impossible in the future. The particular part of the park which is marked for sacrifice is now devoted to the needs of the boys and young men who find their way there on holidays and in the late afternoons. Fletchers field even now is not large enough to discharge satisfactorily the highly important duty it is called on to perform in offering a place where men as well as boys can take honest, hearty exercise. In five years time it will, in all probability, be still more congested. . . . Let us find some other site for our civic library.

FALL RIVER HERALD—The fact that the subject of more satisfactory banking arrangements abroad is being studied by banking experts of this country is of no little local importance. The cotton goods merchants have hitherto encountered difficulties in financing transactions abroad that merchants in other industries have experienced. The development of American export trade has been handicapped, in consequence. The foreign merchants have been more ready to give their trade where they were assured the largest accommodation in the banking arrangements, even though other goods were more attractive and prices shaded under those which they had accepted. A definite plan for overcoming the handicap has been proposed by the National Reserve Association of

NEWS IN BRIEF

ALUMNI TO ISSUE MAGAZINE
COLUMBIA, Mo.—The Alumni Association of the University of Missouri will begin the publication next fall of an alumni monthly magazine. The executive committee met recently and selected Harry E. Ridings, who was graduated from the school of journalism of the university this spring, as editor and manager of the magazine. The name of the publication will be the Missouri Alumnus. Mr. Ridings will also be secretary of the alumni association.

RAILROAD BOND ISSUE CARRIED
ABERDEEN, Miss.—A bond issue of \$30,000 was recently voted for the Memphis, Columbus & Gulf railroad. Construction will begin at an early date. The grading between Okolona and Aberdeen has been completed. A free right-of-way has been offered by Hamilton of the road will build through the town.

SCHOOL POPULATION GROWS
TOLEDO, O.—The Toledo public schools have had an increased attendance of 1745 pupils during the last year. According to the annual school enumeration, the statistics of which have just been completed by Miss Lillian I. Donat, clerk of the board of education, there is a total of 42,290 boys and girls in the local schools.

AMERICAN BANKERS. It embodies the ready negotiation of bills of exchange issued on consignments of goods to customers abroad. It also proposes that the association open accounts in the principal trade centers of the world which will offer accommodation similar to those offered by English, German, Italian and other banks. That would naturally mean that, instead of doing business through London, Berlin, or other foreign money markets the United States merchant could negotiate direct with his foreign customers and they with him through American banks, which would offer as liberal terms as could be secured elsewhere.

WAGES OF CAR MEN INCREASED
MINNEAPOLIS—C. G. Goodrich, president of Twin City lines, surprised 2000 trainmen employed by the company recently by announcing an increase of wages effective immediately. According to Mr. Goodrich, the increase amounts to about \$7 to \$10 per month for each man after the first six months of service and varying with the length of service. The raise applies to all conductors and motormen of more than six months service.

DREW SEMINARY ELECTS HEAD
MADISON, N. J.—Dr. Ezra Squire Tipple, professor of practical theology in Drew Theological Seminary, was elected president of the seminary to succeed the Rev. Dr. Henry Anson Buttz, resigned.

RIVER CONGRESS TO BE HELD
NEW ORLEANS—The Louisiana Reclamation Club is engaged in inciting discussion of the flood problem all over the country in order that the problems involved may attract widespread interest and attention.

ONE MAN RULES PHONE SYSTEM
WINNIPEG—A one man commission will in future rule the Manitoba government telephone system. R. L. Barry, of Minneapolis, who was one of the members of the royal commission which recently made an investigation into the affairs of the commission, is the new appointee.

GOES TO STUDY HARBORS
SAN FRANCISCO—Harry S. Anderson, commissioner of public works of Oakland, has received 30 days leave of absence from the city council. He left for the East, and will visit several cities to study their harbor improvements.

SCHOOL MONEY APPORTIONED
INDIANAPOLIS—Apportionment of money for the support of the schools in the various counties of the state, shows that the distribution is on the basis of \$2.17 for each child of school age, the largest amount at any appor-

tionment in recent years. The total amount apportioned is \$1,652,441.98, in addition to which the deficiency fund of \$76,484.99 remains on hand for the relief of counties which are unable to complete the regular term of school on the money they obtain.

RIVER STOCKED WITH SALMON
ASTORIA, Or.—Nick Hansen, superintendent, and J. E. Borkman, assistant superintendent of the Chinook river hatchery, recently turned loose 2,000,000 young salmon, the largest number ever liberated from that plant at one time.

NEW BASIN FOR ATLANTA
ATLANTA, Ga.—On recommendation of the bond commission, submitted through F. A. Quillian, the council recently authorized the purchase of approximately 14½ acres of land at the junction of Hemphill avenue and Fourteenth street for the purpose of constructing another basin. The property is valued at \$16,500. Mr. Quillian stated that the basin would cost about \$18,000.

POSTAL RECEIPTS SHOW GAIN
WICHITA, Kan.—Wichita postoffice receipts show a gain for the quarter ending June 30 over the same quarter a year ago, but they show that national political conventions may depress business. Gains were made in postal receipts for May and April this year over a year ago, but the same cannot be said of June, 1912, as compared with June 1911.

THEATERS FOR DETROIT
DETROIT—Five new vaudeville houses, the largest downtown, with a seating capacity of 3000, and the others in outlying districts and capable of seating from 600 to 1500 each, are planned by the United Theaters Company, just organized with a capital of \$500,000 in Detroit.

VALLEY FIRM SELLS ITS LINES
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Confirmation of the unofficial announcement that the Valley Traction Company had sold its trolley lines to a syndicate has been made. The Valley Traction Company operates 44 miles of electric railway from Harrisburg down the Susquehanna river through Enola to Marysville and also through Mechanicsburg to Carlisle.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

ROYAL RIVALRY
"I understand the King of Siam has a white elephant."
"Yes; and it gave him great prestige until the King of Cambodia visited Europe. He brought back a second-hand taxicab."—Pittsburgh Post.

WANTS HIS OWN WAY
"That statesman says he wants harmony."
"Yes. But he is no musician. His idea of harmony is permission to do a perpetual solo."—Washington Star.

SYSTEM IN CARELESSNESS?
"Is your new maid particular with her work?"
"Yes, indeed. She breaks nothing but the best china."—Detroit Free Press.

DUTY BEFORE PLEASURE
"Why doesn't Jabez Jones go to work and get prosperous?"
"Because," replied the loyal friend, "he's a patriot who never neglects his duty as a citizen. He has been a member of the petty jury three times, a member of the grand jury twice, a delegate to four conventions, and has gone unremittingly to the Legislature frequently. What time has he had to himself?"—Washington Star.

REAL BENEFACTOR
That writer does the most who gives his reader the most knowledge and takes from him the least time.—Kansas City Star.

ALTERED WITH CIRCUMSTANCES
As soon as a man becomes a political boss he begins to think it is impertinent of the public to try to find out what his plans may be.—Chicago Record-Herald.

NO "SECOND FIDDLE" FOR HIM
"I will give you an engagement at your own terms to play at our convention," said the campaign manager.
"Never!" replied the eminent bandmaster. "There is too much danger that the public would think the applause was

for political celebrities instead of for music."—Washington Star.

AND LOTS OF NOISE
Politics consists of two sides and a fence.—Atchison Globe.

CONSTANTLY AT ODDS
It seems to be impossible to get egotism and the sense of humor to agree to be companions.—Chicago Record-Herald.

AND THE MOON TO BEAM
Nothing's as sweet as keeping sweet,
Nothing's as fair or fine
As scattering roses beneath the feet
And helping the sun to shine.
—Baltimore Sun.

IMPORT MEXICANS TO AID PLANTERS

MAXWELL, Cal.—Thirty Mexicans arrived on the north bound train recently to engage in planting the orange grove four miles west of Maxwell. There is something like 25 or 30 Japanese who have been engaged in digging the holes preparatory to planting.
It has been impossible to secure American help for any of these lines who would remain sufficiently long to learn how to do the work. All the help is imported from Riverside.

WHARF TO BE MARKET SITE
PITTSBURGH—Mrs. John S. Flannery, president of the Marketing Club of Pittsburgh, will get her farmers' market on the Duquesne wharf, between Federal and Sandusky streets. The councilman committee on finance has approved the ordinance designating that location and providing \$7000 to build a market structure.

LAWYERS CHOOSE LEADER
TACOMA, Wash.—Herbert S. Griggs was unanimously elected president of the Pierce County Bar Association recently.

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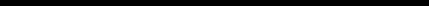
(Photo by Chicle)

U. S. S. Chicago, whose departure night was delayed by



(Photo by Chickering 1903)

U. S. S. Chicago, whose departure for Provincetown last night was delayed by broken shafting



Ippines	Tenpo Maru	San Fran.	Sun.	11.0 p.m.
Japan, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Chienpo Maru	San Fran.	Thurs.	11.0 p.m.
Hawaii	Sierra	San Fran.	Thurs.	11.0 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan and Korea	Persia	San Fran.	Fri.	10.0 p.m.
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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

PRICES DECLINE PERCEPTIBLY IN TODAY'S TRADING

Tone Is Weak and Business Light in New York—Usual Midsummer Dulness Seems to Pervade Market

LONDON IS HEAVY

Trading in the New York stock market has lapsed into the usual midsummer dulness. There is not the aggressive buying that had been hoped for following the national conventions, and prices continue to move within a narrow range. They are up one day and down the next, and the net results at the end of a given period are insignificant. This has been the condition of affairs for the last two or three months.

The tone was easy at the opening this morning. The first sales did not indicate any particular trend and trading was almost without feature. At the end of the first half hour stocks displayed a weak appearance.

Local stocks likewise were inclined to heaviness. Superior Copper and Butte & Superior were both lower. Fractional losses were general.

Reading opened in New York at 165, a decline of 1/4 from Saturday's closing, and after improving 1/2 sold below 164 before midday. Steel opened 1/4 at 70 3/4 and sagged off below 69. Amalgamated Copper opened 1/4 at 83 and declined more than a point further before midday. Union Pacific, Interborough preferred and Louisville & Nashville lost a point or more each during the first half of the session. New York Central, Pittsburgh Coal preferred, Westinghouse Electric and Southern Railway were conspicuously weak.

On the local exchange Superior opened 1/4 at 43 and declined well below 44. Butte & Superior opened 1/4 at 44 1/4 and declined more than a point further before midday. Granby opened off a point at 54 and sagged off further. Lake Copper opened 1/4 at 37 1/2 and declined below 36. Mohawk and Isle Royale were weak.

Further losses were sustained in both markets in the afternoon. In New York at the beginning of the last hour prices were off a point to two points or more. The copper stocks were especially weak. Local issues were particularly heavy.

LONDON—Irregularity developed at the late official session of the stock exchange and the markets largely were idle. A rally occurred in consols, but the flatness of home rails was unrelieved.

American railway issues were narrow and showed hesitation in the curb. Southern railway issues had the best tone.

The department for foreign securities was firm with the exception of Portuguese stocks, which were heavy on the report of activity of the royalists. In the mining department traders were disposed to await the developments of the carryover. Rio Tinto closed at a net loss of 1.

Paris showed irregular, Berlin firm.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market steady, 5 to 9 points higher: July 11 1/4 at 11.85, Aug 11.90 at 11.92, Sept 12, Oct 12 1/2 at 12.12, Nov 12.00, Dec 12.25 at 12.23, Jan 12.12 at 12.22, Feb 12.25 at 12.23, March 12.25 at 12.23.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton good business; prices steady. Middlings 6.95, up 11 points. Sales estimated 10,000 bales, receipts 2000, including 1500 American. Futures open firm, 8 1/2 to 15 up from previous closing; July-Aug. 6.70 1/2; Oct-Nov. 6.58; Dec-Jan 6.53 1/2; Jan-Feb 6.55.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Tuesday; continued warm; moderate southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Generally fair; continued warm tonight and Tuesday.

The general conditions have changed but little in the last 48 hours. The ridge of high pressure continues on the middle Atlantic coast and the trough of low pressure extends from Colorado northeastward to Minnesota. Rain has been general during the last 24 hours on the east coast and South Atlantic coasts and scattered showers have occurred in the western and central portions. Conditions do not indicate much change in the weather in this vicinity. West wind velocity, 7; wind direction, weather cloudy; highest temperature, 64; lowest temperature, 70.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 70; 12 noon 70; 4 p. m. 70
Average weather yesterday, 80.7-74.4

IN OTHER CITIES
New York 84; Portland, Me. 88
Buffalo 80; Albany 86
Nantucket 80; Pittsburgh 80
Washington 80; Chicago 82
Philadelphia 80; Des Moines 82
Jacksonville 86; Denver 82
San Francisco 84; St. Louis 88

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 4:40; High water, 5:20 a. m.; 5:35 p. m.; 5:44 p. m.
Length of day, 15:00

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Alts-Chal 1st pt.	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Ag Chem	83	83	80 1/2	81 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf.	100	100	100	100
Am Beet Sugar	74	74	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am Can	34	34	32 1/2	33 1/2
Am Can pf.	117	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Am Car Foundy	58	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Am Cities	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
Am Cities pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/2
Am Ice	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Am Lined Oil	14	14	13 1/2	14
Am Loco	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2
Am Smelting	84	84	82 1/2	83 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	108	108	108	108
Am T. & T.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/4	145 1/2
Am Writing Pa. pf.	36	36	35 1/2	36
Anacosta	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
Atchafalaya	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	103	103	103	103
At Coast Line	139	139	139	139
Baldwin Loco	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
Balt & Ohio	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Beth Steel	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	70	70	69 1/2	70
B. & T.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2
Ca Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2
Central Leather	27	27	26 1/2	27
Ches & Ohio	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/2
Chi & M	17	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
Chi & M pf.	105	105	104 1/2	105
Chi & N. West	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/4	137 1/2
China	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/2
Col Fuel	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2
Con Gas	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2
Corn Products	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
Del & Hudson	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
Erie	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/4	34 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	43	43	43	43
Gen Electric	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/2
Goldfield	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/4	179 1/2
Gr. Nor	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/4	137 1/2
Gr. Nor pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/2
Guggenheim Ex. Co.	58	58	55 1/2	57 1/2
Harvester	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/4	119 1/2
Ill Central	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/4	128 1/2
Inter-Met	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
Int. Met. pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
Int. Marine	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2
Int. Paper	16	16	16	16
Kan & Tex	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
Lehigh Valley	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
L. & N.	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/4	169 1/2
Mackay Cos.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/4	88 1/2
May Company	78	78	78	78
Met. Petroleum Co.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/2
Miami	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
M. & P. & S. pf.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/2
Missouri Pacific	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2
Nevada Cons. Corp.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
N. Y. Central	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/4	116 1/2
Nat. Enameling	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2
Nat. Lead	90	90	90	90
N. R. of Mex.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/4	58 1/2
Norfolk	31	31	30 1/2	31
Northern American	83	83	83	83
Northern Pacific	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/2
Norfolk & Western	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2
Omaha	50	50	50	50
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/4	124 1/2
Peoples Gas	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/4	115 1/2
Philadelphia	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/2
Pitts. C. & S. L.	109	109	109	109
Pitts. Coal	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2
Pitts. Steel pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
Pullman	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/2
Railroad	161	161	161	161
Ry Steel Springs	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/4	55 1/2
Ry Steel	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
Reading	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/4	165 1/2
Republic Steel	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
Rock Island	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
Seaboard A. L.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/2
Seaboard A. L. pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/2
Sears Roebuck	191 1/2	191 1/2	191 1/4	191 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield	56	56	55 1/2	56
Southern Ry.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/4	109 1/2
Southern Railway	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
Standard Milling	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38	38	38	38
Tennessee Copper	43	43	42 1/2	43
Texas Company	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/4	122 1/2
Texas Pacific	23	23	23	23
Third Avenue	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/2
Univ. Typewr.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/4	113 1/2
Union Pacific	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/4	168 1/2
U. S. East Iron Pipe	20	20	20	20
U. S. Express	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2
U. S. Realty C. & L.	81	81	80 1/2	81
U. S. Rubber	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2
U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	81	81	81	81
U. S. Steel	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/2
U. S. Steel pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/4	112 1/2
U. S. Copper	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/2
U. S. Chemical	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
Wabash	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Wabash pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2
Westinghouse	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/2
Western Maryland	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/2
Wheeling & L. E.	7	7	7	7
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	19	19	19	19
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	10	10	10	10
Woolworth	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/2

AN INCREASE IN CROPS THIS YEAR ALMOST ASSURED

From present indications the outturn of the crops this year will be considerably larger in the aggregate than last year. In an estimate of the crops as promised by conditions throughout the United States Thompson, Towle & Co. say in a circular just issued:

We shall omit acreage estimates and simply make a tentative statement, based upon the aggregate of information received both from the government and from private sources. We have, as a result, no hesitation in saying that the present outlook is for a yield in grain and feed crops, including potatoes and hay, but not including pasture and fruit crops, in excess of last year's total to the equivalent in value of 1,200,000,000 bushels of corn, taking this cereal at its present value and its food equivalent with other crops.

The following comparisons are made (last three figures omitted):

Final yield	1911	1912	Excess
Corn	2,531,488	2,600,000	68,512
Wheat	1,100,000	1,150,000	50,000
Barley	33,119	37,270	4,151
Oats	382,240	400,000	17,760
Hay (tons)	46,980	50,000	3,020
Potatoes	206,229	220,000	13,771
Wheat	15,700	16,000	300
Wheat	621,338	625,000	3,662

We have not attempted to include in this statement the natural increase in the food and money value of other crops. It is entirely obvious that the same weather conditions which could or would cause the above excess would extend in effect to everything produced by agricultural effort.

PRODUCE

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$5.20 @ \$5.15, winter patents \$5.40 @ \$5.35, winter straight \$5.20 @ \$5.15, Kansas \$5.60 @ \$5.55, winter \$5.10 @ \$5.05, spring \$5.25 @ \$5.20, \$5.40 @ \$5.35.

Milled—Spring bran \$25.75 @ \$26.25, winter bran \$25.75 @ \$26.50, middlings \$25.50 @ \$26.50, mixed feed \$28 @ \$30, cottonseed meal \$31.50 @ \$32.50.

Corn—No. 2 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 3 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 4 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 5 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 6 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 7 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 8 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 9 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 10 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 11 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 12 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 13 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 14 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 15 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 16 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 17 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 18 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 19 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 20 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 21 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 22 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 23 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 24 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 25 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 26 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 27 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 28 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 29 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 30 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 31 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 32 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 33 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 34 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 35 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 36 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 37 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 38 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 39 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 40 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 41 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 42 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 43 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 44 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 45 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 46 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 47 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 48 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 49 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 50 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 51 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 52 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 53 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 54 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 55 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 56 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 57 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 58 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 59 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 60 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 61 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 62 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 63 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 64 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 65 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 66 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 67 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 68 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 69 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 70 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 71 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 72 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 73 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 74 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 75 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 76 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 77 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 78 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 79 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 80 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 81 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 82 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 83 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 84 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 85 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 86 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 87 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 88 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 89 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 90 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 91 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 92 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 93 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 94 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 95 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 96 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 97 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 98 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 99 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 100 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 101 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 102 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 103 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 104 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 105 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 106 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 107 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 108 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 109 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 110 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 111 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 112 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 113 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 114 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 115 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 116 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 117 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 118 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 119 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 120 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 121 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 122 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 123 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 124 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 125 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 126 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 127 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 128 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 129 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 130 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 131 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 132 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 133 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 134 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 135 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 136 yellow \$2.82 @ \$2.81, No. 137 yellow \$2.82

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

TEXTILE BUSINESS IS GOOD BUT NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS

Silk Branch Only One in which an Over-Supply of Goods Is Apparent—New Orders Likely to Come with a Rush Within the Next Few Weeks

NEW YORK—The between seasons period continues in most of the textile lines, but activity in fall goods and some lines for spring, 1913, is marked. Salesmen are returning to their headquarters in New York reporting that business, although good, has not come up to their expectations, but orders will be coming in with a rush in a few weeks. The silk branch is the only one in which an over-supply of goods is apparent, this being due to some extent to an increase in the facilities for production. There is a shortage in several lines of cotton goods, but autumn orders for woolen and worsted goods are satisfactory. The period of the year and other things such as the shortage of the more desirable classes of goods being taken into consideration, the wool market is in a favorable condition with a good amount of business being done.

The trade in linen continues good for this season of the year, although the sales were not as large during the last few days as for the previous week. Manufacturers are receiving early calls from jobbers for goods that should have been delivered a month ago. The demand for white as well as colored dress lines shows a large increase over last year and it is predicted in 1913 will give an even greater gain than the present season.

Among the retailers there is a demand for spot which is apparently closing out the stocks of the importers. Ramie in the popular shades of navy, pink, Copenhagen, etc., are in great demand as earlier in the year, but as this stock has been reduced to a minimum buyers find it hard to meet with requirements of their customers. Dress lines are wanted for immediate delivery, particularly those made up in rough effect similar to those in Turkish toweling. Buyers are placing duplicate orders on general lines of linen, but in spite of the fact that the demand keeps up unusually well and the work in the mill on these goods will continue for some time to come, selling agents are doing their utmost to discourage further advances.

Buyers for large importing houses who have been looking over a new line for next spring and summer are returning from the Irish and continental markets and state that prices continue high and the decrease is not looked for until the new flax crop begins to come. In fact, it is authentically stated that prices will be still higher next month. Importers have completed most of their fall deliveries and manufacturers are decidedly conservative when it comes to the question of accepting contracts at current prices for long forward deliveries. Prices on household linens for fall delivery are scheduled far in advance. In the west the demand for sheeting, toweling and lighter weight damask is larger than in the east.

There are several reasons why there will be sharp additional prices. The new flax crop will be limited; there are many new concerns going into the cutting up business on the heavier dress linens and there is a decrease in the number of weavers in the Irish and Scotch manufacturing districts due mainly to heavy emigration which has been gradually going on without notice until now the fact is appreciated by the manufacturers that the dearth of weavers is becoming a serious matter. Reports from Belfast state that the weather conditions are favorable to the flax crop. Also that new business arranged during the week with manufacturers has been comparatively small, and there is slight indication of change in values or market conditions.

The wool position in Australia this year will be of an epoch-making character. At the end of May the commonwealth had exported 1,053,000 bales. It seems extremely probable that for the first time in its history Australia in the year would have exported more than 2,000,000 bales, for shipments to the extent of 47,000 bales are required to make up this total, which may already have been accomplished. This record year shipment will be all the more welcome because, according to advices by the mails to hand, there is not the slightest prospect that anything like 2,000,000 bales will be shipped from the commonwealth during the wool year 1912-13. The pastoral situation over three-fourths of Australia is almost as unfavorable as it was at the close of the great drought in 1902.

Certain questions which have already engaged the attention of the International Union of Flax Spinners at previous congresses were again under consideration last week at Cologne, and it is expected that some definite proposals will shortly be laid before the members. The questions are (1) the framing of standard contract terms for dealings in Russian flax; (2) the establishment of an arbitration court to settle disputes between dealers and spinners, and (3) means of encouraging flax cultivation. The union, which was formed in October, 1909, has already proved of very decided service to the linen industry. It is a federation of the master spinners' unions in Ireland, Belgium, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, and represents 90 per cent of the world's flax spindles. There is a central committee of 12 delegates and 12 vice-delegates, each country electing two delegates and two vice-delegates, and the

headquarters of the organization are at Ghent.

Monthly statistics reports are published to members giving the amount of year produced, the consumption of raw flax, stocks of yarn, and raw material held, the amount of work in hand and the quantity of raw material bought, but not in stock. There is no doubt that these statistics, which are contributed by the owners of nearly 2,000,000 spindles, have had a marked influence on regulating the market in raw flax. The comparatively small number of firms engaged in flax spinning—there are only 100 undertakings represented in the Union—is a favorable factor in enabling the International Union of Flax Spinners to deal with matters of common interest.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 7)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Allen, Pa.—H. C. Mohr; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—C. C. Adler of Frank & Adler; Essex. Boston, Mass.—Mr. Sawyer of Sawyer & Co.; 22 Lincoln St. Bradford, Pa.—R. W. Cobb; U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—J. M. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker. Bristol, Tenn.—F. W. Fawcett; U. S. Buffalo, N. Y.—E. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; 183 Essex St. Chattanooga, Tenn.—R. Orgran; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—J. Donat; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 106 Essex St. Chicago, Ill.—A. S. Sauerbrey; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Binner of W. A. West; 101 Essex St. Chicago, Ill.—A. Levy and I. N. Nettor of Chas. Meis Shoe Co.; Lenox. Cincinnati, Ohio—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co.; Cincinnati; Lenox. Dallas, Tex.—Bert Kahn; Essex. Des Moines, Ia.—J. B. Cochran; U. S. Des Moines, Ia.—B. R. McClure; Essex. Duluth, Minn.—E. Forgrave of Forgrave Bros.; U. S. Duluth, Minn.—G. L. Hargrave of Northern Shoe Co.; U. S. Elmira, N. Y.—M. Friendly; U. S. Evansville, Ind.—W. R. Mackie of Hinkle & Co.; U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—J. M. Patten; Lenox. Grand Rapids, Mich.—W. Logie of Rindge & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—F. M. Pons of Pons & Co.; U. S. Huntington, W. Va.—O. E. Reckard of Reckard & Co.; U. S. Indianapolis, Ind.—J. F. Geddes of Geddes-Brown Shoe Co.; 107 Lincoln St. Jersey City, N. J.—J. F. Van Buren; U. S. Kansas City, Mo.—C. B. Elliott of Elliott Bros.; Atlantic shoe. Kansas City, Mo.—H. E. Blaser of Jones, Potts & Co.; Essex. Knoxville, Tenn.—C. L. Anthony; U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—E. E. McMillan of McMillan, Hazen & Co.; U. S. Little Rock, Ark.—A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S. Louisville, Ky.—J. Phillips; Essex. Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Oley of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington; Lenox. Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode and T. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; U. S. Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; U. S. Memphis, Tenn.—C. Yerkles of Goodbar & Co.; Atlantic shoe. Memphis, Tenn.—W. M. Perkins of Br. Block & Co.; U. S. Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Miller, Torrey & Co.; U. S. Minneapolis, Minn.—F. W. Wesner of Powers Mfg. Co.; U. S. New York, N. Y.—C. L. Levy, Levy, Wolf & Fitts; Lenox. Montgomery, Ala.—L. W. Well; Lenox. New York, N. Y.—J. J. Adams. Newbern, N. C.—Harry Marks of O. Marks & Co.; U. S. New Orleans, La.—I. Kohlman of Kohlman & Co.; U. S. New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour. New York, N. Y.—J. Levy and S. L. Golden; U. S. Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. L. Compta; U. S. Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Graham & Bangamer Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of H. H. West Shoe Co.; room 214, 207 Essex St. Philadelphia, Pa.—H. M. Abdl of El. Abdl & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Asay; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—J. R. Turner; 1/2 S. Philadelphia, Pa.—J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. G. Wagner; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. G. Wagner of W. H. Craddock Co.; U. S. Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince; 28 Lincoln St. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miller Shoe Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker. Richmond, Va.—H. H. Haves Coleman of Wingo, Elliot & Crump; Parker. Roanoke, Va.—W. V. Lee Brand of Brand & Co.; U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—F. W. Hahn, C. J. Reichert and H. J. Crombach of F. W. Hahn & Co.; U. S. Salt Lake, Utah—A. Young of Zions Co-op. Mfg. Co.; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—S. McDougald of C. A. Well Shoe Co.; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox. San Francisco, Cal.—C. Williams of Williams Martin & Co.; U. S. San Francisco, Cal.—H. M. Rodgers of Rodgers Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—Meyer Davidson; Lenox. Sioux City, Ia.—Geo. B. Adams of Geo. B. Adams Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—E. Epstein of E. Epstein & Son; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—G. F. Lane of E. Dittman Shoe Co.; seashore. St. Louis—Lester Freedman, Freedman, Shubert & Co.; U. S. St. Louis—C. L. Swarts and A. Hart of Wertheimer, Swarts & Co.; 144 Essex St. Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; Lincoln shoe. Washington, D. C.—S. Spitzer; Essex. Waycross, Ga.—W. Bates; U. S. York, Pa.—H. Hehold; U. S.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Allen, Pa.—H. C. Mohr; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—C. C. Adler of Frank & Adler; Essex. Boston, Mass.—Mr. Sawyer of Sawyer & Co.; 22 Lincoln St. Bradford, Pa.—R. W. Cobb; U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—J. M. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker. Bristol, Tenn.—F. W. Fawcett; U. S. Buffalo, N. Y.—E. Meister of W. H. Walker & Co.; 183 Essex St. Chattanooga, Tenn.—R. Orgran; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—J. Donat; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 106 Essex St. Chicago, Ill.—A. S. Sauerbrey; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—J. P. Binner of W. A. West; 101 Essex St. Chicago, Ill.—A. Levy and I. N. Nettor of Chas. Meis Shoe Co.; Lenox. Cincinnati, Ohio—Nathan Plant of Plant Shoe Co.; Cincinnati; Lenox. Dallas, Tex.—Bert Kahn; Essex. Des Moines, Ia.—J. B. Cochran; U. S. Des Moines, Ia.—B. R. McClure; Essex. Duluth, Minn.—E. Forgrave of Forgrave Bros.; U. S. Duluth, Minn.—G. L. Hargrave of Northern Shoe Co.; U. S. Elmira, N. Y.—M. Friendly; U. S. Evansville, Ind.—W. R. Mackie of Hinkle & Co.; U. S. Grand Rapids, Mich.—J. M. Patten; Lenox. Grand Rapids, Mich.—W. Logie of Rindge & Co.; U. S. Havana, Cuba—F. M. Pons of Pons & Co.; U. S. Huntington, W. Va.—O. E. Reckard of Reckard & Co.; U. S. Indianapolis, Ind.—J. F. Geddes of Geddes-Brown Shoe Co.; 107 Lincoln St. Jersey City, N. J.—J. F. Van Buren; U. S. Kansas City, Mo.—C. B. Elliott of Elliott Bros.; Atlantic shoe. Kansas City, Mo.—H. E. Blaser of Jones, Potts & Co.; Essex. Knoxville, Tenn.—C. L. Anthony; U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—E. E. McMillan of McMillan, Hazen & Co.; U. S. Little Rock, Ark.—A. Norton of Norton Berger Shoe Co.; U. S. Louisville, Ky.—J. Phillips; Essex. Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Oley of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Co.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; U. S. Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington; Lenox. Lynchburg, Va.—W. C. Goode and T. M. Terry of Craddock, Terry & Co.; U. S. Madison, Ind.—R. F. Stanton of C. A. Stanton & Sons; U. S. Memphis, Tenn.—C. Yerkles of Goodbar & Co.; Atlantic shoe. Memphis, Tenn.—W. M. Perkins of Br. Block & Co.; U. S. Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hafemeister of Miller, Torrey & Co.; U. S. Minneapolis, Minn.—F. W. Wesner of Powers Mfg. Co.; U. S. New York, N. Y.—C. L. Levy, Levy, Wolf & Fitts; Lenox. Montgomery, Ala.—L. W. Well; Lenox. New York, N. Y.—J. J. Adams. Newbern, N. C.—Harry Marks of O. Marks & Co.; U. S. New Orleans, La.—I. Kohlman of Kohlman & Co.; U. S. New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; Tour. New York, N. Y.—J. Levy and S. L. Golden; U. S. Oklahoma City, Okla.—E. L. Compta; U. S. Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Graham & Bangamer Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—E. M. Scattergood of H. H. West Shoe Co.; room 214, 207 Essex St. Philadelphia, Pa.—H. M. Abdl of El. Abdl & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Asay; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—J. R. Turner; 1/2 S. Philadelphia, Pa.—J. Lang of H. J. Lang Shoe Co.; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. G. Wagner; U. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.—T. G. Wagner of W. H. Craddock Co.; U. S. Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince; 28 Lincoln St. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miller Shoe Co.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker. Richmond, Va.—H. H. Haves Coleman of Wingo, Elliot & Crump; Parker. Roanoke, Va.—W. V. Lee Brand of Brand & Co.; U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—F. W. Hahn, C. J. Reichert and H. J. Crombach of F. W. Hahn & Co.; U. S. Salt Lake, Utah—A. Young of Zions Co-op. Mfg. Co.; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—S. McDougald of C. A. Well Shoe Co.; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—D. J. Rosenheim of J. Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox. San Francisco, Cal.—C. Williams of Williams Martin & Co.; U. S. San Francisco, Cal.—H. M. Rodgers of Rodgers Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S. Scranton, Pa.—Meyer Davidson; Lenox. Sioux City, Ia.—Geo. B. Adams of Geo. B. Adams Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—E. Epstein of E. Epstein & Son; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—G. F. Lane of E. Dittman Shoe Co.; seashore. St. Louis—Lester Freedman, Freedman, Shubert & Co.; U. S. St. Louis—C. L. Swarts and A. Hart of Wertheimer, Swarts & Co.; 144 Essex St. Tacoma, Wash.—F. L. Kellogg of Stillson, Kellogg Shoe Co.; Lincoln shoe. Washington, D. C.—S. Spitzer; Essex. Waycross, Ga.—W. Bates; U. S. York, Pa.—H. Hehold; U. S.

NEW YORK CENTRAL GROSS GAINS WHILE NET SHOWS DECLINE

First Five Months of Current Fiscal Year Less Favorable Than Corresponding Period of Previous Year

LOSS NOT SERIOUS

New York Central completed the first five months of the current calendar year, which is also the fiscal period, with gross earnings greater and net earnings smaller than in the same period of any year since the spring of 1908.

Up to June 1 of this year Central did a gross business of \$41,000,000 and earned net of \$8,000,000. In the same period of 1909 gross amounted to only \$34,000,000 and yet net was \$7,400,000. The Vanderbilt system as a whole, 13,000 miles of railroad through the most stable traffic territory in the country, has done \$19,200,000 more business so far this year than it did in the corresponding period of 1909 and after paying expenses had actually \$100,000 less with which to meet interest charges.

The 1911 year opened unfavorably for the Central lines and hence comparison of this year's earnings in the first few months showed increases. Total net of all lines in the first quarter of 1911 declined 29 per cent from 1910 figures. First quarter figures this year showed a recovery of a full 35 per cent, but April and May totals which are compared with better months last year show losses so that five months net is 13 per cent ahead of 1911. These figures are for the entire system.

New York Central itself reports net for five months of only \$6,006,276, compared with \$6,842,905 in 1911, a loss of 12 per cent, notwithstanding that gross totaled \$41,418,443 against \$19,963,415, a gain of 4 per cent.

The figures of five months' gross and net for Central itself and for all lines are presented below:

	1912	1911
N. Y. C. gross.....	\$41,418,443	\$39,363,315
N. Y. C. net.....	\$6,006,276	\$6,842,905
All lines gross.....	\$105,538,224	\$90,511,632
All lines net.....	\$20,702,470	\$18,249,713

The point brought out in the above table is the absolutely unbroken advance in gross business of New York Central proper since 1909 and the likewise unbroken decline in net earnings. Inclusion of the figures of the other Vanderbilt roads makes the trend of results for all lines more irregular, although the decreasing profitability is evident.

The loss of \$800,000 in net by New York Central in first five months, however, is not particularly serious. The 1911 year was a most prosperous one for Central, the surplus after allowing for \$1,227,624 on account of equipment trust amounting to \$6.87 per share of stock. Actual percentage, including this equipment trust charge, was 7.3 per cent. Surplus over 5 per cent dividend requirements on the \$222,729,300 stock was \$4,107,984, the largest ever shown with the exception of the 1909 year, when \$4,763,820 was earned over the 5 per cent rate on \$178,632,000 stock.

Thus a shrinkage of \$800,000 in net in five months loses its significance when contrasted with the margin above requirements which the road had in 1911.

A halt in gross increased expenses and taxes combined to make this fiscal year somewhat less favorable than last year. In the years 1908-1911 Atchison's gross increased \$17,000,000, attaining the high record of \$107,564,116 for the year ended June 30, 1911. Atchison will beat last year's gross by about \$350,000.

Operating expenses this year will be larger, because of large expenditures for upkeep in the early months. Transportation expenses have been kept well in hand. Taxes promise to be three quarters of a million more than last year. For the nine months, Atchison showed a surplus applicable to common stock of \$13,720,479, equal to 8.10 per cent. With these figures as a guide, surplus for 12 months may be estimated at nearly \$14,000,000. Last year surplus was \$15,092,378, which was the largest actual surplus the road ever had.

UNITED STATES SUB-TREASURY SHOWS CREDIT BALANCE AT THE CLEARING HOUSE TO-DAY

CONSUMING DEMAND FOR LUMBER KEEPS THE TRADE ACTIVE

Prices Continue Firm in the East But No Important Changes Are Noted—Building Grades in Request

YARD QUOTATIONS

A fairly active consuming demand for lumber, particularly the building grades, is keeping dealers busy. Prices are not inclined to recede very much. In fact some lines are reported higher in the West, although there are no price changes here of importance.

Prices quoted below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is added.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 8-inch and under, \$24.50@25; 9-inch, \$25.50@26; 10-inch, \$26.50@27; 11 or 12-inch, \$27.50@28. RanCom, 2x4 \$22.50@23; 2x3, \$21.50@22; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$21@21.50; 2x8, \$23@23.50; 2x10, \$24.50@25; 2x12, \$25. Spruce boards, 5-inch and up, \$20.50@21; matched spruce boards, \$23@23.50. Hemlock boards, 14, 16 feet, \$22@22.50.

Bundled furring, clipped to lengths, \$20@21. SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS—Shingles—Extras, \$3.85@3.95; clears, \$3.50@3.65. Laths, spruce—1 1/2-inch, \$4@4.10; 1 1/4-inch, \$3.65@3.75. Clapboards—Spruce, 4-foot extras, \$50; clears, \$48.

HARDWOOD

Is and 2s Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$34@50; 1 1/4-inch, \$36@61. Basswood, 1-inch, \$43@45. Birch, sap, 1-inch, \$42@44. Cherry, 1-inch, \$40@45; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$105@110; 2-inch, \$115@120. Chestnut, 1-inch, \$53@55. Maple, 1-inch, \$38@41. Oak—White, quartered, 1-inch, \$84@88; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$88@91; plain, 1-inch, \$58@60; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$61@63. Walnut, 1-inch, \$115@120. Whitewood, 1-inch, \$61@63; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2-inch, \$64@66.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4; 2 1/2 and 3-in., \$110; 4-in., \$115. Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 10-4; 2 1/2 and 3-in., \$100; 4-in., \$107. Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4; 2-in., \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-in., \$85. No. 1 cuts, 4-4 in., \$85; 5-4 in., \$84; 6-4 in., \$85; 3-4 in., \$88; 2 1/2 and 3-in., \$90. No. 2 cuts, 4-4 in., \$38; 5-4, 6-4 in., \$53@55; 8-4 in., \$57; 2 1/2 and 3-in., \$75. Stained saps, 1 to 2-in., \$50@60. Shaky clears, 1 to 2-in., \$49@60. Barn board: 10-in. D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-in. D. & M. No. 1 \$39; 10-in. D. & M. No. 2 \$35.50; 3-in. D. & M. No. 2 \$34.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4: Arkansas and long leaf pine: Partition B and better: 3/4@3 1/4, \$28@28.50; flooring edge grain A \$40@41; grain B \$36.50@37.50; grain C \$32.25@33; flat grain A 28.25@29.50, B 27.25@28.25. N. C. pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12-inch \$31.25@31.50, partition No. 1 13.163 1/4, \$31.50@32; roofers, 6-inch, \$19@19.50; roofers, 8-inch, \$20@20.50. Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch \$47@48; 1 1/4-inch \$48.50@49.50; 2-inch \$51.25@52.25; 3-inch \$60@62. No. 1 shop: 1-inch \$29@31, 1 1/4-inch \$36.50@37.50; 2-inch \$38.75@39.75.

QUESTION RAISED INTERESTING ONE

The Fall River Gas Works Company has filed a petition in the Massachusetts supreme judicial court for a writ of certiorari with the object of securing a review by the court of rulings made by the Massachusetts board of gas commissioners in refusing to approve a proposed issue of 1050 additional shares of stock.

This petition raises an interesting and important question with regard to the capitalization of public service companies, as the limits of the jurisdiction of the board of railroad commissioners or of gas commissioners in passing upon issues of capital stock have never before been brought before the courts of the commonwealth.

The gas commission denied its approval to the issue of 1050 additional shares of stock by the Fall River Gas Works Company upon the ground that the net earnings of the Fall River Gas Works over and above the amounts necessary for customary dividends of 10 per cent or 12 per cent had been and would be sufficient to provide funds for the purposes for which the proceeds of the additional stock were to be expended. The company takes the position that so long as all dividends have been paid in cash and as its earnings have been in excess of the amount of its dividends, the retirement of its notes for construction by the issue of capital stock does not in any sense amount to a stock dividend.

WESTBOUND TRAFFIC SHOWING INCREASE WITH EVERY MONTH

Heaviest Movement thus Far of Any Year, Indicating that a Large Volume of Business Is Transacted

TRUNK LINES BUSY

NEW YORK—Western demand on East for merchandise, which all this year has been getting heavier with each succeeding month, continues to show substantial gains over the same month of 1911 and to mark the heaviest movement in any year to date.

In May last total movement of merchandise forwarded from the New York territory to points in the West beyond frontier terminals, and including only that traffic moving all-rail, increased 25,405 tons, or 14.1 per cent. This does not include any import traffic or tonnage moving lake-and-rail. The lake-and-rail traffic in May showed an increase of 9610 tons, or 36 per cent.

Figures showing merchandise tonnage forwarded all-rail from New York by the nine standard trunk lines and proportion of total carried by each in May are as follows:

	1912 tons	%	1911 tons	%
Pennsylvania	42,770	21.1	35,092	19.0
N. Y. Central	40,265	19.8	33,333	19.1
Erie	31,409	15.5	26,302	14.8
Balt. & Ohio	15,570	7.7	13,307	8.1
West Shore	6,090	3.3	7,288	4.1
Lackawanna	20,583	10.3	28,020	15.5
Lehigh Valley	25,881	12.6	27,450	15.3
Ont. & Western	1,400	0.5	1,083	0.6
Jersey Central	4,020	2.2	5,926	3.0
Total	202,708	100.0	177,301	100.0

Increase this year follows an increase of 9.3 per cent in May, 1911, over 1910. The movement in May last was 40,000 tons or 2.47 per cent over the corresponding month of 1910, which year in itself was a fairly active one.

Business in the West, as indicated by orders placed in the East, has been on a fairly active basis all during the current year. In January this western demand caused an increase of 15,686 tons or 12.4 per cent in this merchandise movement, compared with the corresponding month of 1911. In February, which had the advantage of the extra day this year, the gain was 38,240 tons or 28.2 per cent; in March 21,243 tons or 12.8 per cent; in April, 20,316 tons or 12.5 per cent, and in May, 25,405 tons or 14.1 per cent. This means a total increase in the five months of 120,890 tons or the equivalent of 6000 loaded cars.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is slightly easier in sympathy with corresponding conditions in Savannah, but the consuming demand is slow, and the market is quiet, with dealers quoting 47 1/2 c. yard.

Rosin—There is no further important change in values, and the market is reported quiet, with only small lots moving into channels of consumption. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.30, Gen Sam \$6.40, graded B \$6.40, D \$6.85, E \$7.10, F \$7.45, G \$7.50, H \$7.55, I \$7.80, K \$7.75, M \$7.90, N \$8, WG \$8, WW \$8.15.

Tar and Pitch—New features of interest are lacking, and the market remains quiet, with quotations maintained at \$5.50@5.75 for tar and \$4@4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine Saturday firm at 44c; sales none; receipts, 1303; exports, 3697; stock 29,096. Rosin firm; sales, 3418; receipts, 3552; exports, 4403; stock, 88,813. Prices WW \$7.40, WG \$7.30, N \$7.20@7.25, M \$7.05@7.15, K \$6.90@7.05, I \$6.80@6.85, H \$6.80@6.85, G \$6.80, F \$6.77@6.80, E \$6.57@6.60, D \$6.30, B \$5.80@5.85.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 33s 7/4; rosin common, 16s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine easy; good 33s 10/4d, American standard quiet at 15s 6d, Rosin American fine quiet at 10s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin easy; good \$5.65. Spirits machine firm at 43 1/2 c. Turpentine firm at \$2; hard, \$3.25; soft \$4.75; virgin, \$4.75.

STEEL INQUIRY REPORT TODAY

WASHINGTON—A final report from the Stanley Steel investigation will be submitted to the committee by Chairman Stanley today and early this week it will be presented to the House. The report will be a description of the ownership and methods of the United States Steel Corporation and a history of its organization and growth. It also will dwell on labor and sociological conditions.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline	%
Consols, money	75 1/2	75 1/2
do account	75 1/2	75 1/2
Anacanda	41 1/2	41 1/2
Atchison	29 1/2	29 1/2
Canadian Pacific	29 1/2	29 1/2
St. Paul	10 1/2	10 1/2
do 1st pref	10 1/2	10 1/2

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

AMID EXCITEMENT REFORM BILL WINS IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Poincaré Government Faces
Its Most Severe Test and Is
Carried Through by a
Majority of 147 on Vote

MOVE IS TACTICAL

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The most severe test the present government has yet experienced has been the recent opposition brought to bear against the reform bill.

After a desperate fight in the Chamber lasting two days the result was a victory for the government by a majority of 147 on the formal vote of confidence. This in effect was the confirmation by the Chamber, and by a majority of the Republican party of the government bill, which the premier and his colleagues in the cabinet had considered indispensable to their remaining in office.

The result of the vote means that the premier has a substantial majority of the whole of the Republican party at his back, which includes the greater number of the Radicals, the Republican Socialists and the Republicans of the Left, the only exception being the Radical-Socialist group. These last, however, proved but feeble opponents as they recognized the risk of pushing matters too far and of thereby causing the resignation of the present government during an admittedly critical period.

The debate was really a surprise maneuver brought about by a demand, signed by the necessary 40 members, to raise the question as a matter of urgency. This was a purely tactical move, the only manner in fact of redressing a matter that had already been disposed of in principle by the Chamber. The acquiescence of the premier was a matter of course.

The opposition was led by M. Augagneur, an ex-minister, whose motion was a direct negation to the government bill. One of the main reasons urged was that although the government was seeking to govern by a Republican majority, the bill itself was not actually supported by such a majority. Further the effect of the new distribution of seats as provided for in the bill would result in a possible loss of some 15 or 20 seats to the Republican party and the premier was charged openly with seeking to diminish the power of the old Republican party in the interest of the more modern groups.

In replying to the speeches made by the opponents of the government the premier dealt with the various objections one by one, analyzing the statistics with merciless criticism. Finally he said that even if it were correct that the new distribution of seats would mean a loss of some 15 or 20 to the Republican party, was it not even in the interest of that party to make that sacrifice in the cause of justice?

M. Poincaré, in conclusion, said that the government did not wish that the new bill should be severe on the Republican party. It must not in fact be partisan either for or against that party but must be passed solely on the grounds of justice to all. At the same time they wished their party to have the honor of having passed a bill of such a beneficial character.

In consequence of the decision of the cabinet, which the premier again confirmed during his speech, to retire unless they had not only a numerical majority of the Chamber on the vote, but also a majority of the Republican party, there was the greatest excitement in the lobby during the taking of the vote. This did not subside until it was declared that the government had a numerical majority of 149 votes together with a majority of 120 on the vote of the Republican party itself. The premier then announced the entire satisfaction of the government and the practical effect of the vote is that the government bill will be passed at an early date.

SURVEY IS MADE OF ABOR COUNTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

SIMLA, India.—The official despatches describing the recent Abor expedition show that much useful survey work was done during the time it was in the field. An accurate series of triangulation was carried out, joining up with the Assam section of the great trigonometrical survey of India, and several high snowy peaks, including one of an altitude of over 25,000 feet, were fixed on what appears to be the main Himalayan divide. Altogether some 35 square miles have been carefully mapped on a scale of four miles to the inch.

QUEENSLAND HITS SYNDICALISM

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The government of Queensland has introduced a bill which will make general strikes most difficult, if not impossible. The measure provides for the secret ballot of all persons concerned, and makes it compulsory to give a fortnight's notice before striking.

RHODES IS TRANQUIL UNDER ITALIAN FLAG SAYS MESSAGGERO

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy.—The effect of the Italian occupation of the islands of the Aegean on the lives of the inhabitants is shown in an interesting article which has appeared in the *Messaggero* describing the visit of a correspondent to the island of Rhodes.

Tranquillity, he says, prevails on the island. The inhabitants are pursuing their ordinary occupations. The various administrative departments are performing their various functions and the taxation goes on unaltered under the Turkish system. To provide for local administration General Ameglio has appointed 46 syndics and two mudirs.

Twelve stations of carabinieri have been instituted, with three lieutenants in command. The flags floating on the various buildings in the island are Italian and Greek. A flag is also seen bearing a white cross on a blue ground, representing the claims of Rhodes to be autonomous. The Greek and Jew quarters of the city are most animated, while the Turkish quarter is almost deserted. Five hundred Turkish women have already abandoned the island and have joined their families on the mainland. It is not easy for the men to get permission to depart, though 300 seem to have done so.

During the first few days of the Italian occupation nearly 100 Turks, all members of the Young Turk party, were sent as prisoners to Italy and another 400 Turco-Cretans, considered dangerous to the public peace, were transported to Asia Minor. Some of the Italian refugees from Mersina in Asia Minor have landed. They received a warm welcome from the Italian authorities. The treatment of the Turks in the various islands seems to have varied considerably.

In Rhodes the Turkish authorities walk openly about the streets, free and undisturbed, while in other islands they have been arrested and imprisoned. With regard to the disarmament of the inhabitants the same lack of concerted action seems to have prevailed. In some places it seems to have been carried out and in other places not attempted. There is an evident desire on the part of the Italians to interfere with the inhabitants as little as possible.

ISLANDERS WANT TO JOIN GREECE

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—The action of Italy in occupying the islands of the Aegean has aroused great anxiety among the inhabitants as to their ultimate fate when peace is concluded between Turkey and Italy. Their ambition is union with Greece, but in case this should prove impossible they aspire to complete autonomy.

An assembly of delegates from the islands met recently on the island of Patmos and voted an address to the Italian government in which they set forth their desire for union with Greece and express the hope that, failing that, the liberal powers of Europe will accord them the alternative of autonomous government. The Assembly adopted a new flag for an autonomous Aegean confederation, and also decided to issue special postage stamps. A conference of the Demogerontes or municipal authorities of the island will meet at Rhodes shortly.

PARISIANS HOPEFUL OF BENEFITS FROM CITY'S NEW COUNCIL

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The election of a new Municipal Council has again raised the hopes of Parisians with regard to the improvement of their city, and the use to which the new Council will put the twenty three million pounds at their disposal for this purpose will be watched with great interest.

The doing away with open spaces in consequence of the increasing density of the population, which has occurred in Paris of late years, is a policy which may seem necessary but which has nothing to recommend it as a means of amelioration to the conditions under which the people live, or to the beautifying of a city. The poorer population of Paris is gradually deserting the city for the suburbs and this brings another problem to the front which is still lacking a solution.

At certain hours of the day the congestion in the traffic caused by the workers returning to their homes in the outskirts of Paris is very severe and the demand for conveyances is always in excess of the supply. To remedy this it has been proposed in certain quarters that the fortifications of Paris should be pulled down, thus enabling the old ar rondissements to be broadened and providing house room for more people. The Council, however, is not empowered to come to any decision on this point, and it would require the consent of the Chamber before such a step could be taken.

PILGRIMS VISIT STONEHENGE FOR SHADOW ON ALTAR STONE



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Band of enthusiasts at ancient Stonehenge wait eagerly for the coming of the sunrise

(Special to the Monitor)

SALISBURY, Eng.—June 21 being the only day in the whole year that at sunrise a shadow is cast by the "holy stone" across the altar stone at Stonehenge, the occasion was made for a pilgrimage at daybreak by members of the Universal Bond of the Sons of Men, and many Americans. Stonehenge is reported to have been a sun temple, and certain quaint ceremonies were gone through by these enthusiastic early risers. The picture shows the pilgrims breakfasting while waiting for the sunrise.

GREAT DOMINIONS SEEN AS IMPORTANT UNITS OF DEFENSE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking at a dinner given by the mayor of St. Marylebone, Lord Haldane, then secretary of state for war, said that it was six and a half years since he had received his portfolio. Many things had happened in that time, the latest development being that the overseas dominions were now organizing themselves for war on plans and patterns similar to those on which the forces of Great Britain had been organized.

For some years, he continued, they would have to protect the great dominions which lay beyond the seas, but the time would come when these latter would organize their own defense, both naval and military. When that time came it would relieve them at home of a heavy burden and set them free to use their resources more for the immediate advantage of their own islands. If they put clear ideas before them and worked steadily in the line of those ideas, then, with these military developments of their defensive forces, they should become, at no distant time, by far the most powerful military and naval nation combined that the world had ever seen.

His lordship went on to point out that the voluntary system was the system today, because of the obligations to the distant parts of the empire, which required Britain to keep up garrisons overseas and to maintain expeditionary forces. These could only be raised upon a professional and voluntary basis. Of course this state of things might alter: the question depended entirely upon the principle of the foreign policy and the problems with which they were confronted. Lord Haldane concluded by a plea for the continuity of the naval and military policy of the United Kingdom.

PRAGUE WILL SEE 14,000 GYMNASTS JOINING IN FETE

(Special to the Monitor)

PRAGUE, Austria.—A great fete is to be held at Prague at which 14,000 gymnasts, including 4,000 women, will participate. The event has been arranged by a combination of physical education societies which has been formed at Prague under the title of *L'union des Sokols*.

This combination comprises about 1,100 societies having a total membership of 200,000. The fete is intended to demonstrate the high degree of perfection to which physical drill has been brought by the adoption of an universal system by the Slavs. Distinguished guests will attend from all parts of the world, even from as far as Australia and Japan.

GOLD YIELD IS GREATER

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—There was a substantial increase in the gold yield for the month of April as compared with that of the corresponding month for the previous year, amounting to 3720 ounces, equivalent to £15,801.

STUDENT EXCHANGE BETWEEN NATIONS IS CONFERENCE TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Among the numerous conferences held in London this summer will be one devoted to the discussion of the exchange of students between nations.

The work done in this field is extensive and it is felt by the Association for the International Exchange of Students that a conference at which an account of the work which has been accomplished could be given and at which a general interchange of opinions could take place, would be of the greatest benefit to the furtherance of the work.

Representatives of colonial, American and British universities, high commissioners, agent-generals, head masters of the British public schools, principals of women's colleges, representatives of technical institutions and chambers of commerce, will attend the conference. Lord Strathcona will preside on both days of the conference.

On the first day Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., will give an address on the commencement of the movement. In the afternoon Dr. Hammerschlag, director of the Carnegie Technical Institute, Pittsburgh, will address the meeting, as well as several other prominent men in educational matters. On the second day Professor Marsh, master of Downing College, Cambridge, will speak.

ROYALISTS TO BE GIVEN AMNESTY

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal.—Senhor Duarte Leite, the new premier and minister of the interior, intends to pursue a new policy with regard to the Portuguese royalists. A general amnesty will be proclaimed with the exception of Captain Conceição and a few other prominent leaders. It is thought that this step will put an end to the continuous rumors of an invasion which keep the country in perpetual tension.

It is the intention of the new government not to prorogue Parliament until the budget and the new electoral law have been completely disposed of. The revision of the decrees of the provisional government will be left over until the next parliamentary session.

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUGES, Belgium.—It was reported in a Brussels newspaper recently that the Belgian foreign minister had been warned of the imminent arrival at Zeebrugge of a steamer which was expected to embark a band of 250 Portuguese royalists besides a consignment of arms and ammunition. Since the publication of this report the steamer *Vos* has been arrested at Zeebrugge by order of the minister for foreign affairs and a search is being made for the leaders of the supposed monarchist plot. The Portuguese refugees in Bruges and in the vicinity number about 250.

HOBART IS PASSENGER PORT

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas. Aus.—Last year the London-Cape mail steamers calling at Hobart en route to New Zealand landed some 3000 passengers for commonwealth ports, thus considerably augmenting the earnings of the interstate steamers. The traffic this year so far has kept up very well, for with the arrival of the *Arava* in May the total of passengers landed at Hobart since the beginning of the year for mainland ports amounted to 1000.

SILK EXHIBITION VISITED

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece.—The silk industry exhibition which has been held here has given proof of the advance made in the industry during the past few years. The exhibition has been visited by both the King and the Queen.

OPEN DOOR SYSTEM IN LONDON LIBRARY WINS HIGH PRAISE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The seventy-first annual meeting of the members of the London Library was held in the reading room of the library, St. James' square.

Lord Hugh Cecil, M. P., who was in the chair, in proposing the adoption of the report, said it was one of the main purposes of a library like the London library to put within the reach of students books which were beyond their means, and it was the wish of the committee that he should appeal to any person who would be munificent in the matter, so as to add books of that character to the already extensive resources of the library. It was an essential character of the library that it had always been of a very catholic character, and it was this catholicity of purpose, he thought, which really recommended it.

He was sure that in the end the principle of the open door was the best principle on which a library could work, for free competition between serious literature and literature of a more attractive and imaginative character was eventually better for the reader. It was better that the reader should have the opportunity of reading whatever he wanted, and should not have the sense that he was being forced into particular paths of learning. It gave that stimulus and interest without which reading was quite useless.

Frederick Harrison, in seconding the resolution, called attention to the decrease in the circulation of the books, which, he said, might be due to the hurry and mobility of the age. If it was true that literature was in the flourishing condition in which it had been for generations past, why was it that such desperate efforts were made to puff books and to advertise them so that wherever they went they should be confronted by advertisements of a most fulsome kind? If they took up some books they would find them interlarded with wretched advertisement puffs. They perhaps showed a photographic reproduction of a very sentimental lady whose poems were said to excel those of Tennyson. He thought all serious readers ought to resist that kind of thing, and form an association pledging themselves absolutely to boycott all those things that were thrust upon them by offensive and ridiculous advertisements.

The value of the output during the year under review was £11,184,605, being an increase of £1,256,590 on the figures for 1909, and the value added to the raw materials by the actual processes of manufacture represented in 1910 a sum of £4,175,709.

DUMA IS PRAISED AND BLAMED BY CZAR OF RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG.—At the prorogation of the Duma recently the Czar's speech was as follows:

"During the past five years I have followed with attention the work of the imperial Duma, and I will not conceal from you that some questions have not been handled in the manner which appeared to me desirable. I find that the debates have not always been of a quiet character, whereas work requires calm above all."

"On the other hand, I am glad to state that you have devoted much care and industry to the solution of those questions which are in my eyes of the greatest importance, namely, the organization of farming among the peasants, the insurance and care of working people's families, the education of the masses, and all matters touching the defense of the fatherland. Yesterday's decision regarding the voting of very considerable sums for further naval construction gave me real pleasure."

"I think it desirable to call special attention to the request of my dearly beloved father, the Parish schools. I wish you all a safe return home. I wish those who may return to the fourth Duma quiet and fruitful labors by which they will contribute to my own pleasure and to the welfare of my beloved Russia. Au revoir, gentlemen."

CASABLANCA NEED IS FORCING ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

TANGIER, Morocco.—The alterations to the Casablanca harbor which it had been decided last winter to carry out have not yet been started upon. In consequence of this the public works department has decided to invite a public tender for the additions to the harbor.

It is hoped that the tenders will be received about Jan. 1 so that the works may definitely be put in hand about March, which is the beginning of the fine weather season. Owing to the exposed situation of Casablanca it is only possible to carry on work between March and September.

FARMERS VISIT DENMARK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A party of English farmers visited Denmark under the auspices of the Northeastern section of the Agricultural Organization Society. The visitors were particularly interested in the practice of tethering milk cows, which is the custom in Denmark, instead of allowing them to wander in the fields as they do in England.

PROBLEMS IN MASTERY OF AIR WORKED OUT BY EXPERIMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The report of the advisory committee for aeronautics for the year 1911-12 contains a general survey of the work carried out by the committee during the year in question. The committee, it will be remembered, was appointed to advise generally on the scientific problems arising in connection with the work of the admiralty and war office in aerial construction and navigation.

As a result of experiments made in the small water channel employed, with the aid of colored streams, it was found that the flow in the tail region of an elongated model was very slow. A model was accordingly prepared in which successive sections of the tail were removable, and it was found, as expected, that the effect of the removal of these portions was almost negligible. The advantage of this discovery lies in the fact that the tail may be rounded off or otherwise modified without loss of speed and with a gain in lifting power.

Experiments were also carried out at the Royal Aircraft factory, in order to determine the head resistance of eight different airship forms. The models were made of goldbeaters' skin and were about 18 feet in length and three feet in diameter. These models were towed horizontally through the air at different velocities, the speed being obtained by means of a falling weight. As a result it was concluded that in a completed airship the ratio of length to maximum diameter might be reduced to about 5 1/2 to 1.

Tests were also carried out on various fabrics and it is interesting to note that a yellow coloring was found particularly beneficial, as the loss of tensile strength in unprotected or badly protected fabrics was much greater than in the cloths covered with yellow pigment.

Various full scale experiments with aeroplanes were carried out under the direction of the superintendent of the Royal Aircraft factory in order to determine the effect of various modifications in an existing machine, and it was found that the alterations made resulted in a marked improvement in ease of control, stability and speed, with increase of available lift.

According to the report a further program of full scale work had been prepared for the coming year, including the construction of experimental aeroplanes of various types, in order that their relative advantages and characteristics might be examined with a view to the continued improvement of existing machines.

MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA IS MAKING PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Concomitant with the rapid expansion in South Australia the secondary producing and manufacturing industries of the state have made considerable progress.

Attention was drawn to this fact by the retiring president of the chamber of commerce who, addressing the recent annual meeting of the chamber pointed out that South Australia possessed the largest silver-lead smelting works, the largest wherry, the largest tin and iron-ware factory, and the largest furniture factory in the Australian commonwealth.

According to the latest statistics available there were, in 1910 a total of 1278 factories in the state, representing a sum of £4,874,376 invested in plant, machinery, land and buildings. The number of hands employed totalled 27,010, and, excluding the amounts drawn from the businesses by working proprietors, the salaries and wages paid amounted to £2,323,398.

The value of the output during the year under review was £11,184,605, being an increase of £1,256,590 on the figures for 1909, and the value added to the raw materials by the actual processes of manufacture represented in 1910 a sum of £4,175,709.

SMYRNA AGAINST BLOCKADE ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey.—The point so often insisted upon in the Monitor, namely, that any blow aimed by the Italians at Turkish ports is apt to harm not Turkey, but rather the various nations who have interests at these places, has found a notable illustration in the case of Smyrna. A meeting of all the business men of that port was recently convened by the British Chamber of Commerce, and an international committee was appointed to draft a petition to the various foreign governments, pointing out the danger that would ensue to the trade of Smyrna in the event of a blockade by the Italian fleet, and urging them to exert whatever diplomatic pressure was possible to prevent action of such a nature on the part of the Italians. As many as 11 countries were represented on the committee.

TRANS-PERSIAN LINE IS PUSHED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The scheme for the construction of a railway across Persia to connect the Russian and Indian railway systems has taken further shape by the formal constitution of the *Societe d'Etudes*, which has appointed a committee to communicate with the governments concerned, with a view to the completion of the necessary surveys and to obtain from the Persian government a concession for the construction of the line.

QUEENSLAND BUILDS LINES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—At present the government has about a score of railway lines under construction in different parts of the state, and this number may be increased soon by the addition of the lines passed in the last session of Parliament. There were 10 of these, and the working surveys of nine of them are now being made.

PINKENBA TO HAVE WIRELESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—An agreement has been arrived at by the state and commonwealth governments for the transfer of an acre of land at Pinkenba for use for a wireless telegraphy station.

(Special to the Monitor)

CHATHAM, England.—With the assistance of the Kent education committee and the National Union of Teachers, arrangements are being made to establish evening classes in five Kentish towns and villages, the object being to deflect the training of the boy scouts in a more definite degree to educational, technical and semi-technical lines.

LAND BANK FOR SOUTH AFRICA
(Special to the Monitor)
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The Senate has passed the third reading of a bill to establish a Land and Agricultural Bank for the Union.

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THE HOME FORUM

"WHAT'S THE NEWS?"

IT is plain to the most casual observer that newspapers supply to a large degree the place once held by the story book. Not but what there is an enormous supply of novels and fiction magazines today; but then there is an enormous demand for the printed page of every sort. On the whole the sales of newspapers increase faster than those of the book seller, whose cry for recent years, at least, has been that the automobile has appreciably interfered with his trade. No such lament has arisen on the part of the makers of live newspapers.

Now in face of these things it is interesting to note that the name novel means only something new, so that the encroachment of the newspaper upon the field of the novelist is perhaps not an intrusion after all, but merely shows the two fields to be indeed one.

What is it that the maker of a newspaper best delights in, but a "human interest story" of the type that jibes with his policy? The writer who can make of a practical story of what ever sort a human document, that is, can show the relation of road building or discovery or invention or legislation to human experience, is the successful newspaper man. On the other hand, the great novelist is the one whose pages reflect with an inward quality of verity the daily round of humanity, the course of events of his time and their effect on the common lot. Inside the limits of his art form, the novel, he is making a transcript of the life of his time as expressed in the life of the people, typed by the small group of persons whom he

studies. The power of Dickens, Thackeray and Scott is the humanity of their writings and the color of time and place which shows how what was "the news" in its day, the working of every kind of social organization, thought and activity, affected the life and character of human beings.

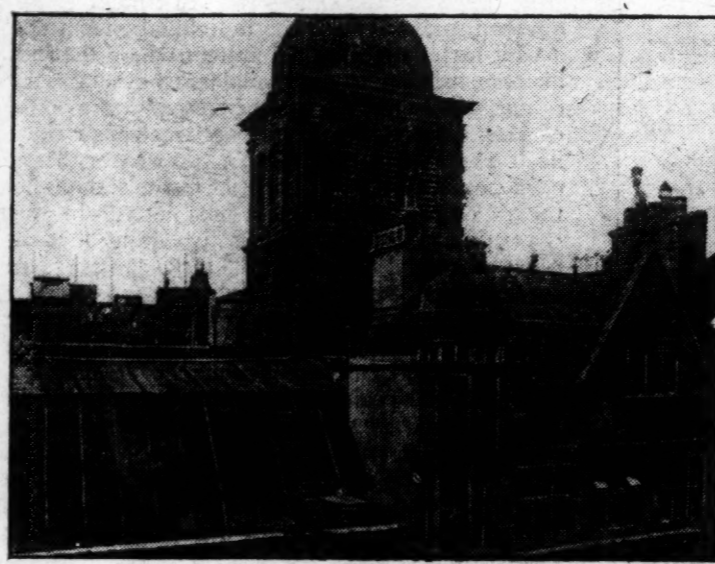
So in a broad and deep sense the newspaper becomes the real novel of today, the reflection of human thinking as expressed in all the combined deeds of mankind. The persons of the story are all mankind, the scene is the world, the novel is social, political, historical; it is a romance, an epic, a drama. Every form of literature, indeed, enters into the making of the newspaper, even as it does into the richest novel making. Henry Fielding takes occasion in a novel to serve his readers with little essays on contemporary thought and manners, and Meredith puts some noble verses into the lips of his Vittoria. The newspaper as an art form is of course in the far future; but perhaps the digest of all the elements supplied by the daily paper, the artistic imagination which shall group all these materials into a picture of human activity may safely be left to the reader to supply. The artist brings to the vast mass of raw material which the natural landscape affords the constructive vision which makes a picture where was only the measureless reach of sea and sand or of forest and hill; so the artist reader can assemble what the newspaper conveys to him, into an ordered and beautiful representation of the daily life of the world, of individuals and of society acting as one.

EDIFICE OF ANCIENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH

THE city of London seems to have grown round its churches. In an older and more spacious age they have had wider grounds about them; now that the city is no longer a dwelling place, they still are left, squeezed in between banks and offices, or tucked away in some unexpected square, out of "the city's rout and noise and humming."

Unnoticed by the passerby, and almost as arduous to discover as one of the poles is a little church in Cornhill, traditionally said to be the first Christian church in London. St. Peter's, Cornhill, was founded, according to an old tablet in the vestry, in A. D. 179, by "Lucius, the first Christian king of this land, then called Britaine . . . and he founded there an archbishop's see and made the church the metropolitan and chief church of this kingdom, and so endured 400 years until the coming of St. Austin, the apostle of England." After so long a period this legend is hardly verifiable, but it points to an undoubtedly ancient origin, which is further confirmed by the discovery of the remains of Roman work beneath its foundations.

In the times of the Saxon kings St. Peter's was already well known, and like most churches in those early days was subject to frequent alterations and repairs, until, being burnt down in the great fire of London, it was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren and thus remains to this day. His screen, carved by his daughter, is one of the only two made by him, and is the only one in the city which remains in its original position. The organ was built by Bernard



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
ST. PETER'S UPON CORNHILL, LONDON

Schmidt, organ builder to Charles II., and is historical from the fact that upon two occasions—September, 1840, and June, 1842—it was played upon by Mendelssohn. His autograph and the keyboard upon which he played are kept in the museum, wherein is also an interesting old Bible of the thirteenth century, illuminated by a monk. Near the door is hung a brass tablet

upon which are recorded the names of those who since the year 1263 have been incumbents in this church. The list commences with one John de Cabanacio, followed by John de Oxford, Richard de Trykynham and others, whose names savor of the Canterbury pilgrims, and so down the centuries without a break, making a fitting record for so ancient a church.

GOETHE Praised by Bryant

WHEN a bust of Goethe was to be unveiled in Central park in 1875 William Cullen Bryant spoke at the preliminary celebration. He touched upon the early project of Goethe, whereby like Coleridge and Southey he thought to emigrate to America in order to live here, as he hoped, a life of greater freedom and fuller self-expression. But like them, he instead remained in his place to swell the tide of fame for the home land. Bryant noted, too, the fact that Goethe has had a worthy translator for his "Faust" in America as well as many friends for his writings in their original tongue. He said:

Goethe was not of that class who regard praise bestowed upon a rival as so much detracted from their own merits.

There has been a literary feud in Germany between the admirers of Schiller and those of Goethe, each party claiming for its favorite the palm of superior greatness; but there was no hostility between those eminent men. Goethe was himself too great and of too serene a temperament to allow himself to be made unhappy by competition in any walk of literature. If no other reason existed for honoring his memory it should be remembered to his praise that he was superior to the selfishness and littleness of repining at the fair fame of another. He looked with generous tolerance upon rivalry, deeming the field of letters a common inheritance where every one was entitled to the harvest which he had had the strength to reap. It may be that in the consciousness of his great powers he felt that he had no rival to fear; but

even this implies soundness of judgment and a certain sense of justice and greatness of soul which disdained to claim a monopoly of praise.

If such was Goethe's estimate of his own powers, it is not for me to say that he was mistaken. The large majority of critical voices has placed him at the head of German literature. An imagination so affluent and constructive, such wealth of knowledge, such acute observation of nature, such insight into men's characters and motives, rarely exist together; and these, presided over by a taste which, in guiding, never fettered the sallies of his imagination, form the literary character of Goethe. He has been praised for his many-sidedness, and the commendation is just. He was master not only of many modes of poetic invention but of several sciences. He, as well as Milton, is an example to show how knowledge may become the handmaid of poetry, and how a poet of the higher class rises, by the fire of his imagination, the stores of erudition at his command into a mass bearing the stamp and seal of his own genius, and ready to be shaped into any form that he may please to give it, and how his invention is stimulated rather than enumbered by the large abundance of his materials.

To be hindered in the work and yet not be impatient with God's way or doubtful that the work is going on—that was the exile's problem on the little dry island of Patmos. And it has been the problem of many a man who was tempted to think himself forsaken ever since.—Hilton Jones.

QUESTION OF ARTISTIC VALUES

THE enormous prices brought by the Doucet collection lately sold, are explained for one thing in that the fashion in interiors nowadays demands eighteenth century French ideas. This collection contained many things that fit into the schemes of the beautiful homes that are being planned and executed year after year like any other slowly growing work of art. Moreover the Doucet collection is one of the most notable in the world from the exquisite taste displayed in the selection of its particular items of whatever sort. Therefore to know that a picture or bronze or piece of furniture or tapestry is of this collection is to be sure not only of its authenticity as a work

of a great artist, but also that it is a really notable and worthy example of the artist's genius.

Commenting on these things some one has said lately that in the future a great picture will run up into the millions in value if the advance in the prices continues. The writer finds this ridiculous and prophesies that common sense will soon intervene. But after all, who shall say whether a million dollars better represents the value of a great picture or of a man-of-war, or of a great building.

"Kerchief Plots of Mold"

Making a screen for garden lovers, illustrated by nooks and corners from gardens all over New England that seem like corners in fairyland, a recent writer makes the very useful point that no one who has even a pocket handkerchief plot need be without a flower garden. The country roadsides are full of wild flowers, masses of bloom which transplanted and tended will make a woody note in the most barren spot and give a new interest to the brick-walled city court.

Flowers may be chosen, too, from the seedman's catalogue at no very great expense, and with a little trouble at the beginning the desert of the city back alleys may be made to blossom as the rose. If it is no more than a window box, the pleasure of watching things grow under one's tending may be had by anybody.

Indeed, in many of the most luxurious estates the corner where the wild garden grows is often the loveliest. These wild things chosen as the season passes at the moment when transplanting will be most efficacious, may be developed far beyond their wayside beauty by a little care. It is possible to make conditions for the most delicate of woodland flowers, even, under which they will grow and reappear each spring, for one who takes the trouble to learn what treatment best pleases them.

Flag Etiquette

The Capitol at Washington is the only building which the national statutes provide shall indicate by the presence of the flag that the House or Senate is in session. Mr. Roosevelt was the first "resident to insist that the hoisting of the stars and stripes should indicate that the President was at home, and to forbid its being hoisted over the White House while he was out of town. In all other countries the presence of the standard indicates that the ruler is in residence.

The stars and stripes is hoisted upon all government vessels irrespective of whatever other flags may be flown, and flags are raised on all government buildings every morning at 9 o'clock. At every military post or station the colors are hoisted at the first notes of the reveille, or at the first notes of a march, if a march be played before reveille. All day the flag flies, until the sounding of the last note of the retreat, when, as it is lowered, the band plays the "Star Spangled Banner." In time of warfare the flag is displayed on all seacoast or lake forts at the commencement of an action and during a battle in which the fort may be engaged, whether by day or night.—News-Letter for June 10.

"That man has been making that same tariff speech for years and I don't understand it yet."

"Certainly not," replied Senator Sorghum. "That speech is like a conundrum. After you guess it, it's no good any more."—Washington Star.

Character of a Happy Life

HOW happy is he born and taught That serveth not another's will; Whose armor is his honest thought And simple truth his utmost skill, . . . Who envies none that chance doth raise Or vice; who ever understood How deepest wounds are given by praise; Nor rules of state, but rules of good; Who hath his life from rumors freed, Whose conscience is his strong retreat; Whose state can neither flatterers feed Nor ruin make accusers greet; Who God doth love and early pray; More of His grace than gifts to lend; And entertains the harmless day With a well-chosen book or friend;—This man is freed from servile bands Of hope to rise, or fear to fall; Lord of himself, though not of lands; And having nothing, yet hath all.—Sir Henry Wotton (1600).

Campaign Souvenirs

A collector of presidential campaign souvenirs whose store of medals, emblems, flags and other devices worn by people who in that way showed their preference for candidates since the year when Lincoln and Hamlin were the candidates of the Republican party, has begun his 1912 collection with Taft, Roosevelt, Clark, Wilson, Harmon and Underwood convention buttons. A unique specimen in the collection is a star-shaped badge of old-fashioned brown strawboard. It has on one side a portrait of Charles Francis Train, under which is printed: "For President, 1872. The only aristocracy that I acknowledge is the aristocracy of Honest Labor, Intellect and Morality." On the reverse side under a shield and eagle are the words: "We the People; Not I the King."—New York Tribune.

The light of heaven breaks upon the night of trial, sorrow, sin; the somber clouds which overhung the east, grown purple now, tell us the dawn of heaven is coming in. Our faces, gleamed on by that, smile in the newborn glow; we are beguiled of our sadness before we are aware of the certainty of this provokes us to patience; it forbids us to be slothfully sorrowful. It calls us to be up and doing.—Theodore Parker.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Playing in New York

One of the smaller parks in New York city, Washington square, is given up to the children for games in the afternoons, and somebody writes in the Sun about the games. The boys play baseball, not with a bat for there is not room to send the ball far, but with a soft rubber ball which is hit with the palm of the hand. There are jumping ropes for the girls and hop, skip and jump chalk lines are marked out for other players.

A "play teacher" has charge of the park and this is what happens in Miss Parker's afternoon with her children. She arrives a little before 3 o'clock carrying a few yards of clothesline, two or three soft rubber balls and a piece of chalk. In less time than it takes to tell she is surrounded by a crowd of happy, smiling children who seem suddenly to have sprung up out of the ground. They are all ages up to ten. Some one is allowed to choose a game, for example "The Farmer in the Dell." Around and around they go, the circle growing larger and larger, singing the old fashioned rhymes about the farmer who takes a wife, the wife who takes the child, the child who takes

a nurse, while the nurse takes a dog and so on, all to the rhythmic patter of feet. That finished, "Lumpy-Lu" is taken up with even greater enthusiasm. Again a circle is formed and for this game any child able to leave its mother's lap and stand on its feet may play. To the observer the plot of this game seems to be something about "I put my left hand in, I put my left hand out, I put my left hand all around and I shake myself about." The same movements are made with the right hand, then with each foot. The object of the play is not so important as the fact that it seems to be lots of fun. The singing words are: "Here we go Lumpy-Lu, here we go Lumpy-Lu; here we go Lumpy-Lu, all on a Saturday morning."

Self-Help First

Father—Why did you spend that quarter I gave you?
Bobby—I helped a little boy who wanted some candy.
Father—Oh, that's all right. Who was the little boy?
Bobby—Me.—Philadelphia Record.

Today's Puzzle

CENTRAL SYNCOPATIONS
Each of the words described contains five letters, and the syncopated letters placed in the order here given spell the name of a celebrated statesman and general, surnamed "The Just."
1. Syncopate a country of Europe and leave to move rapidly.
2. Syncopate a fatigued and leave secured.
3. Syncopate to color and leave to gasp.
4. Syncopate a kind of cement and leave the top of the head.
5. Syncopate an appellation and leave a thin piece of baked clay.
6. Syncopate a sound and leave part of the face.
7. Syncopate a Scotch penny and leave the body of a tree.
8. Syncopate a name by which the white poplar is known and leave having ability.
9. Syncopate hurry and leave to abhor.

ANSWER TO CONCEALED ABODES

1. Hut. 2. Hotel. 3. Tent. 4. Castle.

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Teacher for Mountaineers

On commencement day at the Berry school in Rome, Ga., not long ago, a tall, studious-looking young man in spectacles stood up in the graduating class and received his diploma, while pupils and teachers gave vent to their manifest approbation. He was Emory Alexander, a mountain youth, who six years ago walked 50 miles from his home at the foot of Lookout mountain, driving a yoke of steers with which to pay for his board and tuition. Now he is going back to the hills to teach the mountaineers by object lesson how to raise their standard of living, how to grow larger crops and a greater variety of products, how to improve their cabins, how, in short, to shake off their century-old slumber.

Not all the pupils at the Berry school exchange oxen for education, but in the craving for learning, in the indomitable effort to acquire education and in the ambition to go back to the mountains to spread the gospel of progress, Emory Alexander is typical of the student body at the industrial school. The idea animating the labors of Miss Martha Berry and her assistants is not to educate the boys away from their mountain people, but to inspire them with the desire to go back to help the others.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A story related in one of the Egyptian papyri of earliest times is said to be the oldest "funny story" in existence. A scribe who worked in the temple occupied lodgings between a coppersmith and a carpenter, who disturbed him all day with their hammering. He finally sought each one and bribed him to change his dwelling. They agreed to do so. The next day the scribe found that the carpenter and the coppersmith had taken possession of each other's apartments.—Argonaut.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, July 8, 1912

Public Withstands Political Agitation

THE first stage of the presidential campaign of 1912 closed with the adjournment of the Baltimore convention. Ordinarily, the second and last stage would be entered upon at once. But owing to circumstances that are peculiar as well as familiar, there is a probability of an intermediate stage that will culminate in the perfected organization of a third party and the placing of a progressive ticket in the field. However this may be, it is not to be reasonably expected that the interest, excitement and concern which have characterized the public attitude toward the proceedings at Chicago and Baltimore will be exceeded at any other point, or in any other period, between the present time and election day.

It is, therefore, possible at this juncture to measure pretty accurately the effect of political agitation, such as the country has experienced during the last few months, upon public confidence—public confidence in the republic and its institutions, in the political, social and commercial stability of the nation. Commercial and financial writers, and other experts in such matters, are in practical agreement as to the almost total indifference of the markets to this agitation. The contest between personalities, the fights between factions, the struggles between political leaders for domination, have affected quotations, at the most, only slightly. This is not accounted for, either, on the theory that all the agitation of the past few months, or all the intensity of political feeling of the past few weeks, has been discounted. It is most agreeably accounted for on the theory that those engaged in the great activities of trade and commerce, and, even to a larger degree, those engaged in the lesser activities, have been resting secure in the conviction that the country and its affairs could not be seriously endangered or permanently injured by any political changes or political revolutions within the range of possibility.

This theory is sound. There has not been the slightest symptom of panic throughout the entire period. People have been greatly aroused, wrought up, intensely and even passionately prejudiced and partisan, but they have never lost faith in the future, they have never doubted the ability of the country to work out its problems eventually. Public confidence has withstood political agitation grandly, and the nation is all the stronger for passing through experiences that to the superficial observer seemed at times to menace its peace, its prosperity and even its perpetuity.

FACING apparent unalterable reduction of its meat supply and consequent increase in price of such pork, beef or lamb as still finds its way to market, the American public is the keener in its demand that there shall be no waste of the cheap fish food supply of the oceans that rim the continent. The urgency is great, and may Congress be alive to it! Methods of trawling now in use, and gaining in frequency of employment by capitalists able to build properly equipped boats, are said to be steadily and surely cutting off the supply of food fish. Machinery geared to search and scour the ocean's depths is already as destructive in its indiscriminating engulfment of marine life as man's mechanisms used for terrestrial ends have been in wiping out of existence entire species of animal life.

A widening of the conservation movement impends. Ocean solitudes as well as mountain crests must come under the protecting watch of governmental agents. In this task Canada and Newfoundland have an equal duty with the United States. Just at the moment the practical duty of citizens of the United States seems to be to use such pressure at Washington with senators and congressmen as will secure appropriation of funds with which a federal investigation of the results of trawl fishing can be carried on. Owners of the superbly equipped fleets that range up and down the seas deny that they do the damage they are said to do. Uncle Sam has experts who can soon pass upon this matter, if they are properly backed. Of course, there is no disputing the fact that similar kinds of wholesale fish-gathering in the north seas have diminished the food supply of northern Europe. All the more should the United States be alert to guard against prodigality and waste.

Progress of Municipal Reform

It is in accord with the general trend of things that the expert management of local government should be the principal topic under discussion at the eighteenth annual meeting of the National Municipal League at Los Angeles, Cal., this week. William Dudley Foulke, president of the league, will sound the keynote of the session in his address tonight, and others who have been giving earnest attention to the subject during the last few years will, from their several viewpoints, undertake to show that the expert management of municipal affairs is as necessary as honest administration to the successful conduct of city government, even where the machinery has been simplified and improved.

In the first flush of enthusiasm over commission rule the fact that no form of government is sufficient in itself was generally lost sight of. The belief became prevalent that if only the old system of municipal government were abandoned and the new system put in operation, then everything would run smoothly and satisfactorily. The fact was overlooked that the remarkable success achieved by some of the cities earliest in the commission movement was due principally to the increased interest taken by their citizens in local affairs. This was especially manifest in the case of Galveston, and later in the case of Dallas and Des Moines. Wherever the civic spirit of the community was sufficiently aroused the simplified form of government worked out splendidly, and wherever this spirit has been maintained commission government continues to give general satisfaction. On the other hand, wherever the best citizenship of a community, after putting commission government in operation, has withdrawn its active moral and material support in the expectation that the improved system would work automatically to the benefit and uplift of the community, there has been disappointment and the commission plan has been blamed for failing to do what it never

was intended to do and what it never in any circumstances could do.

The commission seems to be the ideal system of municipal government, providing the individual citizen does his duty; it is not a whit better than the old system where the individual citizen shifts his responsibility to the shoulders of others. Boss rule and clique rule can as readily make a tool of a simplified as of a complicated system of local government, if the better element of the community holds itself aloof from civic affairs. Moreover, because of its simplicity, efficiency is absolutely essential to the commission system, for unlike the old or present system, it does not run in grooves. Five men can govern a city better than fifty, providing that the five are chosen because of special fitness for the tasks assigned them. If they have no special fitness dependence might better be placed upon the fifty, since out of the lot the chances are that some possessing the necessary knowledge for carrying on government might be found. The argument in favor of the smaller number holds good only on the theory, and with the positive understanding, that it shall be composed of persons qualified to manage the affairs of the community expertly and efficiently.

The National Municipal League in its present convention is devoting time to a most important question in municipal government, perhaps the most important question up for discussion and solution at this time.

Both Favorable to the Parcels Post

THE Republican and the Democratic national platforms meet on common ground at several points, and nowhere with more apparent harmony than in their respective declarations with reference to the parcels post. "In the interest of the general public, and particularly of the agricultural or rural communities," says the Republican plank, "we favor legislation looking to the establishment under proper regulations of a parcels post, the postal rates to be graduated under a zone system in proportion to the length of carriage." "We favor," says the Democratic plank, "the establishment of parcels post or post express and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable."

Thus both parties stand committed to one of the most advanced and important proposals now before the people and their representatives. Congress has in hand at this time a measure which if enacted will give expression to the deep and widespread popular sentiment reflected by the quoted platform declarations.

It cannot be said that the framers of the platforms exhibited a very comprehensive sense of the relative value of the parcels post. If they had appreciated the true weight of the proposal which they have so unqualifiedly indorsed they would not have separated it so completely from their planks on the high cost of living. Both platforms concede that the increasing living cost is a serious problem; both give consideration of it a place of first prominence; both speak of it in connection with the tariff; the Democratic pronouncement attributes the existence of the problem to alleged Republican legislation encouraging and stimulating to trusts and monopolies; the Republican pronouncement pledges the party to look into the whole matter—but neither touches upon what may be said to be one of the underlying causes of high prices, the inability of the producer and the consumer to come into direct contact, because of a wholly inadequate system of distribution.

The parcels post system properly administered should, above all things, bring the farm products and the garden products of the country directly to the home of the consumer. It should fill the public need of a distributing agency commensurate with the demands of a great and increasing population. The parcels post system will be useful in many other respects, but if it does no more than eliminate a portion of the charges that now attach themselves to every article of food, from the moment it leaves the farm or the garden or the pasture or the pen until it is weighed out or measured out by the last of a series of middlemen, it will have served a purpose well worthy of all the thought and time bestowed upon it by thinking people.

WITH the Panama canal completed Canada naturally is reckoning on access to British West Indian possessions from Vancouver and the west coast as well as from eastern ports. For this as well as for other reasons more immediate, in their causal influence the Dominion naturally has been endeavoring to create relations of reciprocity with the West Indian section of the empire. The reciprocity scheme tentatively agreed upon at a conference in Ottawa is one that promises good to the participants; and in so far as it contributes to betterment of the economic status of the nine islands affected it will relieve officials in London. Of late years the competition of the United States, its dependency Porto Rico and Cuba—its favored ward as it were—has seriously altered conditions of trade in the British islands. Canadian statesmen have not been content to let the situation go unchallenged, believing that reciprocal trade with the West Indies can be built up by fair adjustment of preferential rates. Canada needs sugar, molasses and tropical fruits. The islands need fish, meats, cereals, butter and eggs and Canadian manufactures. Under the terms of the compact just signed at Ottawa, if it is approved at London, there would seem to be abundant reason for satisfactory results. From the American onlooker's coign of vantage there are few more interesting movements the world over than the waxing initiative of Canada in all affairs affecting her own interests. The United States will do well if it maintains an equally discriminating and aggressive policy in matters of trade, one equally non-partisan and national in scope.

If it will contribute in any way toward expediting the transaction of business in the long session, there will be no popular opposition to the short session remaining in Washington until the long session convenes.

It is said that the royal visitors from Russia are hoping to see everything of interest in the United States within four days. They can at least learn how very vain was this hope in that time.

A NOISELESS typewriter is the latest, but not necessarily the best. The noisy typewriter very frequently shuts out sounds the operator would prefer not to hear.

It now turns out that while Woodrow Wilson was born in Virginia his parents and grandparents were born in Ohio, which explains nearly everything.

THERE are times when it would seem that matters might be improved by choosing a cabinet by direct vote of the people.

Educators Confer

IF AMERICAN educators serving in the popular democratic schools of the nation wish to assemble for purposes of consultation, they do it self-directed. No national commissioner of education summons them, shapes the program which they are to debate and molds professional policy. Here is the deepest, most fundamental and significant fact about such a gathering as is now in session in Chicago. It carries limitations with it, no doubt; but the independence also is a tower of strength. With all its mutations of influence and success, with all its "politics" and selfish ambitions of occasional dominating leaders, with all its lack of coordination and heterogeneity of program, the National Education Association during its prolonged career has been a large factor in unifying national thought and in making fraternal and cooperative a calling that needs democracy of spirit to keep it fruitful in greatest good to communities and pupils.

To this great gathering of 15,000 superintendents, principals and teachers of the schools of all the states it always has been easy to persuade leaders in university and college education to go. Thus has been kept alive a unity of ideal and method of adjusting educational processes to complete American national demands, such as it is impossible to effect by law in states where public support of education stops with grammar or high school grades.

To this great annual gathering of teachers always has gone the federal commissioner of education, minus all authority other than professional and moral, but invariably an influential participant in deliberations, accomplishing often informally what could not be ventured upon formally and officially. This was conspicuously the case with William T. Harris, whose debates on the great issues of education with men like Eliot of Harvard University and Stanley Hall of Clark University have made certain sessions of the association memorable forever in the minds of fortunate hearers.

There are those critics who contend that the voluntarism of this educational body has wrought its best work and needs now to be supplemented by an organization with greater permanence and longer tenure of official rule. They contend that it should be related more definitely with higher academic institutions and with the federal department of education. They argue that it no longer can enlist the grade of leaders that it originally had. If this opinion grows changes loom ahead.

"BACK TO THE CAPE" is said to be the slogan of the clam, and report has it that he is moving in that direction in great numbers. It is fortunate that when the clam becomes a progressive he does not make speeches or become involved in a deadlock.

Fashion Insurgents

FASHIONS in attire for the occidental world and an increasing amount of the oriental world also now emanate from Paris. The French may cease to be a militant people and conquerors of territory; a waning birth rate may portend economic subordination and ultimate national extinction; the proletariat may conquer as well as at present defy the bourgeoisie who now dominate society; but withal, Paris expects to continue to decree what a major part of civilized humanity shall wear. To be challenged here and defeated would be a calamity indeed. That such defiance is likely to come, from America at least, is not at all a matter of speculation. It has arrived. Repeatedly during the past five years have there been signs that makers of garments for American women were inclined to break from the arbitrary authority of Paris. Action of this tenor by federated tailors and dressmakers has recently been taken.

With skilful appeal to the national spirit of American women this insurgent movement could swiftly be made formidable, for it is a time of revolt and there is much latent feeling only needing concentration, which if rightly massed could fix on New York as a seat of authority and relegate Paris to a rear place so far as America is concerned. Contributing to success of such a movement now would be the widely diffused disgust with modes of dress for girls and women that impose for street wear styles that are hardly modest. If some women knew what criticism they provoke by their docile acceptance of whatever "fashion" Paris decrees, they would no doubt show greater independence and individuality in choice of raiment.

It must be a trifle disappointing to those who are most anxious about the state of the nation to find Dun reporting that trade conditions in all parts of the country are seldom as uniformly favorable as they are at present.

IN ADDITION to agreed-upon restoration of the Commonwealth pier to the state, for which they have been steadily negotiating with the New York & New Haven road, the port directors of Boston recently announced that they now have surveys under way for the location and cost of a belt line railroad around Boston. Moreover negotiations are well under way as to the terms under which it would be operated should it be constructed and affiliated with present and prospective roads having Boston terminals. In addition to cancellation of the pier lease the port directors have obtained concessions from President Mellen as to switching and other charges for goods delivered at this and other piers in South Boston that the directors may hereafter control.

With piers directly managed by the port directors, with rates for their use equitably fixed and with the city's present general terminal facilities supplemented by a long-needed connecting link in the shape of a belt line bringing the constituent sections of the city into relation with each other, Boston would enter on a new era as a shipping port. The directors of the port will not lack public approval while they plan constructively in this way. Their first task is to develop such resources as the city now has but which need coordination and direction for common ends. Later expenditure for new works may, and rightly will, follow.

NO SOONER is Governor Marshall nominated for the vice-presidency than he is reversed by the supreme court of his state, but this might have happened in any event, so he has really made a net gain.

WHY is it that a man asks what you think about politics when, as a matter of fact, he really wants to tell you what he thinks?

Belt Line for Boston